BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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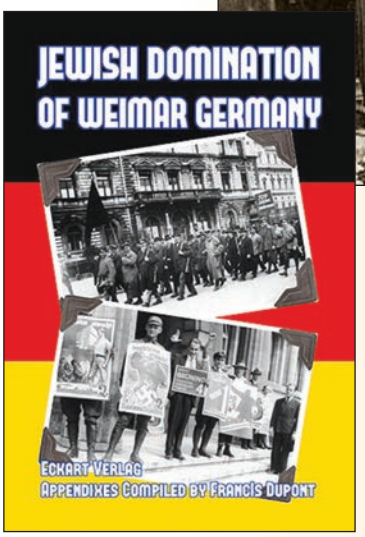
The Gunpowder Plot: 17th-Century False Flag?

Weimar Germany & America . . .

- **Is the United States on the same path of economic and social ruin as was Weimar Germany?**
- **Was the German response to the Weimar disaster an 'overreaction' to events?**
- **What lessons can the U.S. learn from the Weimar period? Can we reverse course?**

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany

By Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont



Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933.

Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively overrepresented in all fields of German social and economic life—except that of farming and creative work.

It lists the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, Communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media—all of which were predominantly Jewish in origin.

This new edition contains the entire original text and illustrations and benefits from a series of appendices by Francis Dupont which reveal:

- The measures taken by the Nazi state against Jews;
- Details of the Haavara Transfer Agreement whereby the Nazi government and the World Zionist movement worked together to help create the state of Israel;
- The world Jewish declaration of war against Germany in 1933; and
- A series of eye-opening parallels between Weimar Germany and the present-day United States of America, showing exactly the same trends of Jewish domination of educational institutions, the mass media and numerous financial scandals—proof that history does repeat itself.

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany (softcover, 96 pages, #670, *$14* minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. To charge, call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 or shop online at www.barnesreview.org.

In 1920, a Berlin bus ticket cost 11 marks. On Nov. 22, 1923, the same bus ticket had risen to 1.2 trillion. The hyperinflation that hit Weimar Germany in the 1920s wiped out the savings of nearly every German citizen and left the nation in utter chaos. (Above, a woman offers a basket of marks for a head of cabbage.) Is America headed in the same direction? *Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany* was an official publication of the German government. That book has been updated to include disturbing parallels between Weimar Germany and today's U.S.

Contents include:

Chapter 1: The New Germany and Jewry
Chapter 2: Numerical Development of Jewry in Prussia
Chapter 3: Geographical Distribution of the Jews in Prussia
Chapter 4: The Development of Jewry Since 1910
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Chapter 6: The Influence of Jewry on Mind and Morals
Chapter 7: The Jews as the Apostles of Communism
Chapter 8: Conclusion
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Appendix 6: Jewish Financial Scandals in America

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

March/April 2014 ❖ Volume XX ❖ Number 2

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4 "Remember, remember, the 5th of November" was the mantra of the British government after an alleged plot to blow up King James I and the members of Parliament with tons of gunpowder was discovered. According to history, Guido "Guy" Faukes was caught in the act and a vast Catholic conspiracy against the Protestant regime was exposed. But what real evidence is there to prove the official narrative is true? Was it a 17th-century "false flag" designed to foment perpetual war and suppress religious freedom?

The Murder of Lawrence of Arabia

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12 British officer T.E. Lawrence, better known as "Lawrence of Arabia," had seen death, destruction and duplicity on a grand scale in World War I. He was a hero to many Brits and his opinion carried much weight with the common man. Despite this fact, once it was discovered that he was going to advocate a less hostile policy toward Hitler's Germany and a more bellicose posture toward communist Russia, his fate may have been sealed. Was he murdered just before he was scheduled to meet with pro-Hitler British fascists?

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By William A. White

18 A long-suppressed fact about the Muslim invasion of Europe in the 7th and 8th centuries is the role that Jews played in aiding the invaders. When the Muslim invaders entered Spain, for instance, the Islamic forces were in most cases welcomed with open arms by their Semitic brethren, aiding and abetting the invaders in their destruction of Spanish cities and the massacre of Christian inhabitants. To hide this uncomfortable fact, politically correct scholars are simply denying that large Jewish populations were thriving in many Spanish and French regions. In short, there has been a "holocaust" of Middle Age history.

Vladimir Lenin: Agent of the Czar?

Translated by Margaret Huffstickler

22 In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Europe was a hotbed of anarchist and communist activity, with Paris being a particular focus of Red revolutionaries. To counter the massive wave of terror that had spread across Russia at the time—thousands of Russians had been killed—the Russian czars organized and funded the Okhrana secret police, which was tasked with infiltrating and undermining these murderous, mostly Jewish revolutionaries. Things got so bad, however, Russia approved a deal to bring the exiled Vladimir Lenin back to Russia in the hopes that he would weaken these competing factions and adopt a less violent posture. Unfortunately for Christian Russia, they were very, very wrong.

A History of the Russian Fascists

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33 Thousands of Russians defied the communist regime that seized power in Russia in 1917 and murdered Czar Nicholas II and his family in 1918. Soon, thereafter, many patriotic right wingers fled Russia to avoid torture and/or death in forced labor camps. Diligently, they set up resistance efforts in Western Europe and Japanese Manchuria. By the 1930s, two prominent Russian fascists—Anastasy Vonsiatsky and Konstantin Rodzaevsky—had become the *de facto* leaders of the emigré effort to undermine the communist mass murderers who were spreading terror across Russia.

Enigmatic Master Builders of Malta

By Marc Roland

40 On the islands of the tiny archipelago of Malta—located nearly in the center of the Mediterranean Sea—exist stone complexes of great sophistication and antiquity. Larger and more intriguing than even Stonehenge, they seem to incorporate building techniques reminiscent of those used in the cyclopean architecture of Sacsayhuaman, Gobekli Tepe and Mykenae. But who built the enigmatic megaliths of Malta and why? And did they influence other great cultures?

Facts & Myths of the Desert Fox

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54 To many, Gen. Erwin Rommel—the Desert Fox of North Africa—is a puzzle. A master tactician and inspirational leader, Rommel befuddled the Allied forces for years, fighting loyally for Germany in Africa and Europe. Then, the story goes, he turned on Adolf Hitler and became one of the worst traitors in modern history. British historian David Irving—a master of uncovering hidden historical archives—tried in his own right to set the record straight in a book about Rommel. Craving more about a man who still remains a national hero in a nation denied its heroes, the German public recently reveled in a rather balanced mainstream film about Rommel. But where did the information for this film come from, i.e., was the work of Irving pilfered for the movie without his knowledge or without proper compensation? Find out.

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FROM THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION . . .

This issue THE BARNES REVIEW offers you a wide array of eclectic material covering events from the time of the ancients all the way up through the modern era—all of which should be of great interest to populists, nationalists and racially conscious people of all stripes. But I think one of the most important pieces we have in this issue comes not from a professional historian, but from a Greek political prisoner. This parliament member was illegally thrown in jail merely because he and his followers have had the guts to try to save their country from the parasitic influence of the international bankers, their minions ensconced within their global counting houses and those Greek politicians who have been bought and paid for, lock, stock and barrel.

On the facing page is a message from Nick Michaloliakos, the leader of the Golden Dawn political party, a nationalist group that has been battling the giveaway of Greece's future to the high priests of finance and those who want to see Greek culture radically altered by the influx of illegal aliens from Arabic, African and Muslim nations. Because the Golden Dawn, under Nick's leadership, has been extremely vocal in its opinions, succeeding in mobilizing a huge number of Greek patriots and rising swiftly in popularity (Golden Dawn currently may have as much as 22% of the population's support)—the powers that be have found it necessary to viciously crack down on them. They are scared that Golden Dawn may inspire Greeks to free themselves from the shackles of alien influence and become an inspiration to the rest of the world.

Of course, the establishment cannot allow this to happen. Thus Nick and many of his constitutionally elected cohorts from the Golden Dawn sit behind bars, smeared daily by the Zionist-controlled press and loathed by those politicians who would rather line their pockets than risk the wrath of the New World Order elite. Their plans for global domination can only succeed if the will of the people is crushed, their proud heritage erased and their cultural identity tossed into a multicultural abyss. It is this that makes the subjugation of the people of the West so much simpler.

We can thank TBR's own Peter Papaherakles for obtaining this message from Nick—and we should all thank him heartily for doing so, for within that one page is contained the key to the survival of Western civilization. You see, Nick urges all of us concerned about the future of the white world to unite and refuse to submit to the fate which the greedy, self-serving kleptocrats think they have craftily reserved for us. But they are wrong. For one man with a vision and the fortitude to persevere can inspire millions, and this is what Nick has already succeeded in doing. But he needs help.

Please carry his message far and wide to all who will listen. ✦

—PAUL T. ANGEL, MANAGING EDITOR

A MESSAGE FROM PRISON

Dear brothers and sisters residing in America, Canada, Europe and Australia and to nationalists everywhere; you men and women who honor our ancient traditions, the ways, morés and the history of our ancestors; you who reside in citadels far away from Greece—the land of my ancestors—far from the fighting fronts of the Golden Dawn in Greece, where we even now battle foreign-owned, traitorous politicians, bankers and financiers—I salute you.

If I could, I would shake each one of your hands individually because, during these difficult times of political terrorism, you have the courage to raise high the flag of Greece and the flags of your own nations! Here in Greece, the ruling junta is selling off everything in our nation: our land, our religion, our history, and our present and our future. Do not be fooled: They soon plan to auction off the history and culture of your great lands as well.

Unfortunately, I cannot personally greet you because, as I write this, I sit in a jail cell where I remain unjustly imprisoned after an illegal attack by a tyrannical regime. I may be writing this message from inside a prison cell, yet I tell you I am more free than my wardens and those submissive people of every stripe and every feigned rank. I am true to my convictions, as opposed to those vacuous people without any belief, any faith, any ideals.

The Golden Dawn, the movement of Hellenic nationalists, has endured for months the ruthless persecution heaped upon us by the anti-Western puppet government of international Zionism. The lickspittle prime minister of Greece, obeying the orders of his foreign masters, has made illegal the lawful political struggle of the Golden Dawn—which at this time represents 1.5 million Greek voters—about 22% of the voting population!

I, as well as Golden Dawn members of the Greek parliament—including Ioannis Lagos and Christos Pappas—are in prison immorally, illegally and unconstitutionally for our ideas—and only for our ideas, not for any real crimes. [Since this letter was written, three more Golden Dawn members of parliament have been jailed.—Ed.]

Brothers and sisters: Please realize that the Golden Dawn comprises the great hope for nationalists around the globe. We are the lighthouse in a shipwrecked world for millions of nationalists everywhere.

Take note: The only lost battle is the one that we never fight. We, from inside this prison—and our comrades on the outside—continue to fight undaunted so that truth, justice and honor will one day shine not only in Greece but across the entire Zionist-occupied world.

We are resisting—refusing to surrender—so that we may break the shackles of this encroaching, catastrophic globalization, which brings despair to all free nations.

Although the current and past governments are responsible for all the crimes committed against Greece, the Golden Dawn is persecuted as if we were the criminals, to blame for everything! As if we brought bankruptcy; we brainwashed an entire people; we shamefully sunk the nation into historical non-existence. *We* are at fault that half of Cyprus was given to the Turks in 1974 when a pseudo-democracy was installed in Greece? *We* sunk the country into corruption with so many scandals? *We* sold everything to the bankers and destroyed the national economy? It is *our* fault our fields lie barren and our smokestacks stopped smoking? *We* brought the millions of illegal aliens to the land of the Hellenes? *We* are the ones who pocketed the endless bribes? *We* set up the sinful disinformation networks with the television channel contractors? For all these things, is the Golden Dawn to blame?

All efforts to eradicate the Golden Dawn are failing miserably. The goal of our persecution was obvious, as our enemies revealed it on their own from the beginning. They said they would wipe out Golden Dawn but, four months after their plot, Golden Dawn is even stronger and constantly rising!

We call on every single awakened nationalist to make the struggle of the Golden Dawn his own struggle; to deny the success of the scheme against us by spreading far and wide the truth about the efforts of the Zionists to annihilate the Golden Dawn and global nationalism, since it is by this method they plan to set a horrific precedent and make an example of anyone who tries to resist their plans for worldwide sovereignty.

The Golden Dawn will not die. We will win. Greece will not die and neither will your nations if you have the fortitude to stand against our common enemies and continue the struggle! ✦

—Nikolaos Michaloliakos
Political prisoner, Korydallos Prison, Jan. 5, 2014

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT: *17th-Century False Flag?*

Today, the image of Guido "Guy" Faukes is as well known as any 17th-century figure, with masks of his likeness being worn by people across the globe who are even now gathering together to protest outside of symbols and edifices of financial and political power. But why has Faukes become possibly the most recognizable metaphor for resistance to tyranny? Were he and his Catholic mates really planning to blow up the British Parliament with tons of gunpowder—or is there a hidden side to this celebrated story? According to TBR assistant editor John Tiffany, the Gunpowder Plot may be a perfect example of an early false-flag operation, designed by the powers that were (and still are) to frame an enemy and stoke the fires of perpetual war.

By John Tiffany

For more than 400 years, the majority of people have accepted the official version of the events of ("remember, remember") the 5th of November 1605. According to the British government and the court historians, a group of Roman Catholic conspirators, sparkplugged by the top Jesuit in England, if not the pope himself, sought to blow up Parliament, with most of its members, both lords and commons, various other celebrities (including Francis Bacon and Archbishop Bancroft) and the king himself, with one gigantic explosion of gunpowder (with iron bars for shrapnel).

The idea was to wipe out the top level of the British government at one fell swoop, and then hopefully to get a new, manipulable monarch and parliamentarians who would restore the rights of Catholics, which had been in decline more or less since the time of Henry VIII (reigning from 1509 till his death in 1547). Henry, anxious to annul his marriage, had consulted the Venetian Jews, and, on their advice, had spun off the Church of England, formerly part of the Catholic Church. In 1605 the king was James I, famous for the King James Bible. He had started out as James VI of Scotland, and then added England (and Wales) to his realm, creating the United Kingdom (1603-25).[1]

> "Even at the time, many people did not buy the story that Faukes, Catesby and their followers really orchestrated the Gunpowder Plot."

Catholicism had been proscribed during the "penal times" in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, and some 240 Catholics were even put to death, much as Protestants had suffered under Catholic rulers (more than 300 were burnt at the stake in Britain). From about

CREDIT: AKG-IMAGES/NEWSCOM

Above, a copper engraving from 1794, based on a contemporary depiction, shows eight of the 13 alleged Gunpowder Plot conspirators. They include, from left to right, Thomas Bates, Robert Winter, Christopher Wright, John Wright, Thomas Percy, Guido Fawkes (or Guy Faukes), Robert Catesby and Thomas Winter. Others not shown included Robert Keyes, John Grant, Ambrose Rockwood, Sir Everard Digby and Francis Tresham. Which were government agents and which were patsies is up for debate.

1570 onward, pressure on Catholics rapidly increased, as a result of the Northern Rising of 1569 and other events. The rising was a failed rebellion of Catholics in northern England seeking a restoration of Catholic rights in officially Protestant England. In 1570 Pope St. Pius V excommunicated Queen Elizabeth and released Catholic followers from allegiance to her, thus triggering an increase in the English government's hostility to the church and Catholics in general.

An act in 1585 made it treason to be a priest in England, and also treason to shelter or assist a priest. Many Catholics were to suffer death under such laws. the launching of the Spanish Armada in 1588 convinced many Englishmen that the Vatican was a hostile power and all Roman Catholics were agents of this foreign power—a fifth column.

The alleged Gunpowder Plot was supposedly a conspiracy by a number of Catholics, a madcap scheme. The best known of these was Guy, or Guido, Faukes (usually spelled "Fawkes" today), but Robert Catesby[2] was allegedly the ringleader or mastermind, second only to the Jesuit superior named Henry Garnet.[3]

The plot, we are supposed to believe, was rather miraculously "discovered" just 10 days before the bombing was to be carried out. Up till then, the government insists, it knew nothing at all about the plot. but a convincing case can be made that 5-11 was England's 9-11 in more ways than one, although no building was actually destroyed and no one other than the supposed plotters was hurt. Substitute "Muslim fanatics" for "Catholic zealots," and 5-11 Day in England begins to look very much like 9-11 Day in America.

Just as the CIA and Mossad controlled any alleged al Qaeda patsies, it appears British intelligence either made 5-11 almost happen, or at least let it almost happen.

Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, emerges from the

Above, hundreds of average citizens have donned Guy Faukes masks and gathered together on the streets of London to anonymously protest the stranglehold the international bankers have over the common folk of the globe. Their desire for anonymity is well grounded. Just recently it was revealed in *American Free Press* newspaper that Bank of America employs 20 full-time personnel to spy on the activities of financial protesters via social media websites. Below, every year in England on the night of Nov. 5, effigies of Faukes are carried through the streets of British towns and burned on large bonfires in celebration of the foiling of the Gunpowder Plot. Originally a mandated state celebration instituted soon after the 1605 incident, the holiday had extremely anti-Catholic overtones, with effigies of the pope being burned. Today the celebration has become more of a demonstration of class-based struggle.

shadows as the real villain and mastermind, if not the instigator, of the whole affair. Cecil was effectively the prime minister of England, wearing more than one hat. Born in 1563, he was lord privy seal, 1598-1612, and secretary of state, 1590-1612 (when he died), as well as holding other important offices.

Different sources give totally different descriptions of Cecil. Some portrayals are favorable. Others say he was malevolently self-centered, exploiting the Gunpowder Plot to bolster his position in the face of his understandable unpopularity. He has been portrayed in movies and literature as hunchbacked, with a notable limp, but his portrait (c. 1602) by John de Critz the Elder does not show him as crippled.

An investigation of the standard version of the Gunpowder Plot by John Gerard turned up grave doubts and difficulties "at every turn," he wrote.

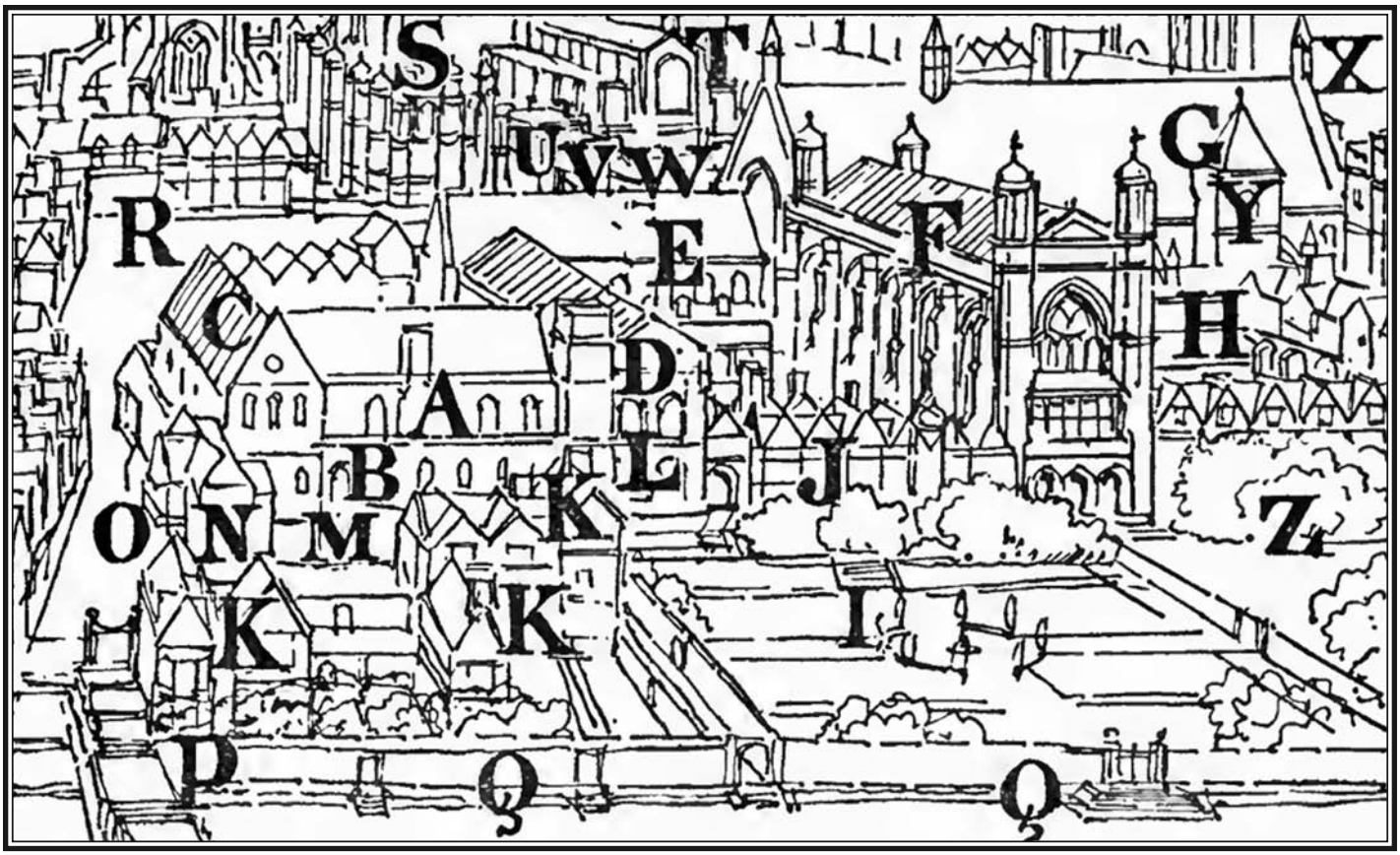
The real history of the plot we will, in all probability, never know for sure. But the balance of evidence lies heavily against Cecil and his minions, as having been the real plotters, "devising and working the scheme for their own ends," as Gerard concluded.

THE PLOT IS DISCOVERED

On the morning of Nov. 5, 1605, London was abuzz with the news that the previous night a plot had been "discovered." In a room usually called a "cellar" but more properly described as an undercroft, under the room where the lords were to meet that very day, along with the king and the commons, a vast quantity of gunpowder in barrels had been found, and with it a desperado who admitted he intended to blow up the powder during the king's speech opening the session of Parliament. The man, calling himself John Johnson, refused to give any evidence that might incriminate any possible accomplices.

However, it was found that the undercroft in which the 36 barrels of gunpowder was positioned had been rented to Thomas Percy, a Catholic gentleman, along with a nearby home. (Percy lived from 1560 to 1605.)

Little is known of Percy's early life, but he was involved in a series of confidential communications with King James. It has been suggested he was a double agent, but, if so, it didn't work out well for him. In the manhunt that followed the discovery of the powder,



MAP OF PARLIAMENT AT THE TIME OF JAMES I: A. The House of Lords. B. Chamber under the House of Lords, called "Guy Faukes's Cellar." C. The Prince's Chamber. D. The Painted Chamber. E. The "White Hall" or Court of Requests. F. The House of Commons (formerly St. Stephen's Chapel). G. Westminster Hall. H. St. Stephen's Cloisters, converted into houses for the Tellers of the Exchequer. I. Garden of the Old Palace (afterwards called "Cotton Garden"). J. House built on the site of the Chapel of "Our Lady of the Pew" (called later "Cotton House"). K. Houses built upon ruins of the walls of the Old Palace. L. Vault under the Painted Chamber. M. Yard or court into which a doorway opened from Guy Faukes's Cellar. N. Passage leading from the same yard or court into Parliament Place. O. Parliament Place. P. Parliament Stairs (formerly called "The Queen's Bridge"). Q. The River Thames. R. Old Palace Yard. S. Westminster Abbey. T. St. Margaret's Church. U, V, W. Buildings of the Old Palace, called "Heaven" (or "Paradise"), "Hell" and "Purgatory." X. New Palace Yard. Y. Bell Tower of St. Stephen's. Z. The Speaker's Garden.

Percy was shot to death—they claim he was killed by the same musket ball that killed Catesby.

Officially, 13 men directly participated in the plot (not counting the priests), all of them Catholic, and all but one of them gentlemen, the other being a servant of one of the men.

Francis Tresham was unique in that he did not flee with his associates, other than Faukes (they headed for a safe house in the English midlands). Tresham stayed in London and even offered his services to the authorities. Was he a turncoat, or was he a double agent all along?

Catesby had married a Protestant woman—so we may wonder if he was as much a Catholic as he is made out to be. Tresham died possibly from bladder cancer or "stangury" in the Tower of London, Dec. 23, 1605. Four of the 13 were rich.

The government's conspiracy theory is that from about mid-December 1604, the perpetrators tried to dig a tunnel or "mine" from the nearby house they initially rented to a point under the Peers' Chamber, to put the gunpowder in place. After tunneling as far as the foundations of the House of Lords, they happened to discover that there was already an undercroft under the meeting room of the lords—a claim that strains all credibility. Percy was able to rent this "cellar," and they were able to move the powder in, in the dead of night, or nights, so the tunnel became obsolete.

The idea was to use a "train"—effectively a long

ELIZABETH I
Last of the Tudors.

KING JAMES I
One target of alleged plot.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH
Plotters' choice for queen?

ROBERT CECIL
False-flag mastermind?

fuse—to set the powder off. After lighting the train, Faukes, the demolition expert, would have about 15 minutes to escape to a spot far enough away so he would not need to become a suicide bomber.

The plotters allegedly intended, in a muddled sort of way, to seize one of the king's sons or daughters after the lethal blast, who they would then proclaim as the new sovereign, with themselves as the guardians of the new monarch (and in effect the regents).

A crucial point is that the government claimed it had no inkling of the plot until something lucky happened: 10 days before Parliament was to meet and be blown to bits, a Catholic peer, Lord Monteagle, William Parker by name,[4] got an anonymous letter delivered by an unknown man. The letter, couched in incoherent language, warned him it would be wise to be absent for the opening ceremony. Monteagle took it at once to Lord Cecil, the king being out of town on a hunt, and Cecil figured out its meaning and gave it to the king five days later, pretending to be baffled by it. The king read it and divined its meaning. Four days later the cellar was raided, the powder was found under some firewood, and Faukes was arrested either there or in the vicinity, depending on which government version you want to buy.

Fantastically, the peers met as planned, despite the horrible danger, as the powder had not been removed and could have gone off accidentally. As far as this writer knows, the king was not there, and no business was transacted that day. Parliament did not get under way, with the commons, until about five days after the discovery.

There has been much speculation as to who wrote the letter, but the perpetrators got wind of it and headed for the countryside, other than Faukes, who allegedly tried to go ahead with the planned explosion, and Tresham.

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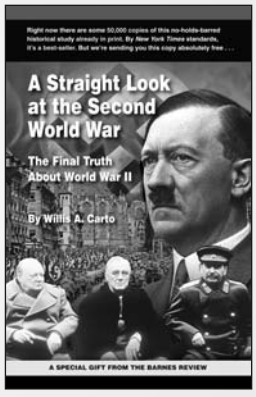
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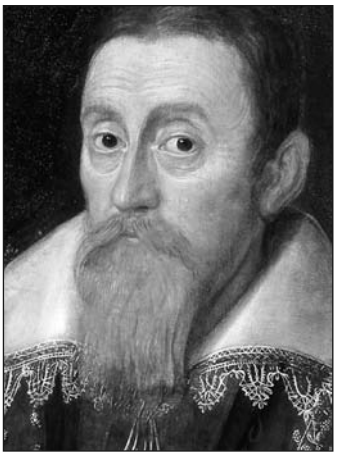
FRANCIS TRESHAM
Possible double agent.

THOMAS PERCY
Rented "tunnel" house.



WILLIAM PARKER
Warned authorities of plot.

ROBERT CATESBY
Shot during escape.

1598 ALL OVER AGAIN?

One Revisionist theory is that Cecil wrote the letter, as part of a cover story to explain how the plot was discovered in the nick of time. It would not be the first time the government has pulled off such a hoax. The case of Edward Squire, who was hanged, drawn and quartered in 1598, is one such case. Squire was killed for allegedly plotting to kill the queen by rubbing some poison on the pommel of her saddle, and the earl of Essex later by putting poison on his chair—these crimes being instigated by Richard Walpole, who supplied the poison, according to Squire's confession. But no one of any sense believed in this plot, and Walpole apparently got off scot free—although the operation was evidently designed to impeach the Jesuit order and Catholics in general, just as the Gunpowder Plot was.

The official story of the Gunpowder Plot is internally inconsistent, and much of what the perpetrators are alleged to have done is well-nigh incredible. If they had acted in the manner described, it is utterly impossible the state authorities would not have had full knowledge of the crazy proceedings.

For sure, Cecil is a shady character. While enjoying the confidence of Queen Elizabeth,[5] Cecil was engaged in secret correspondence with King James (then king only of Scotland), which would be regarded as treasonable. And later, under King James (of Scotland and England[5]), while effectively prime minister of the United Kingdom, Cecil was secretly receiving a "pension" from the king of Spain—a monarch with whom any correspondence he treated as treason in others.

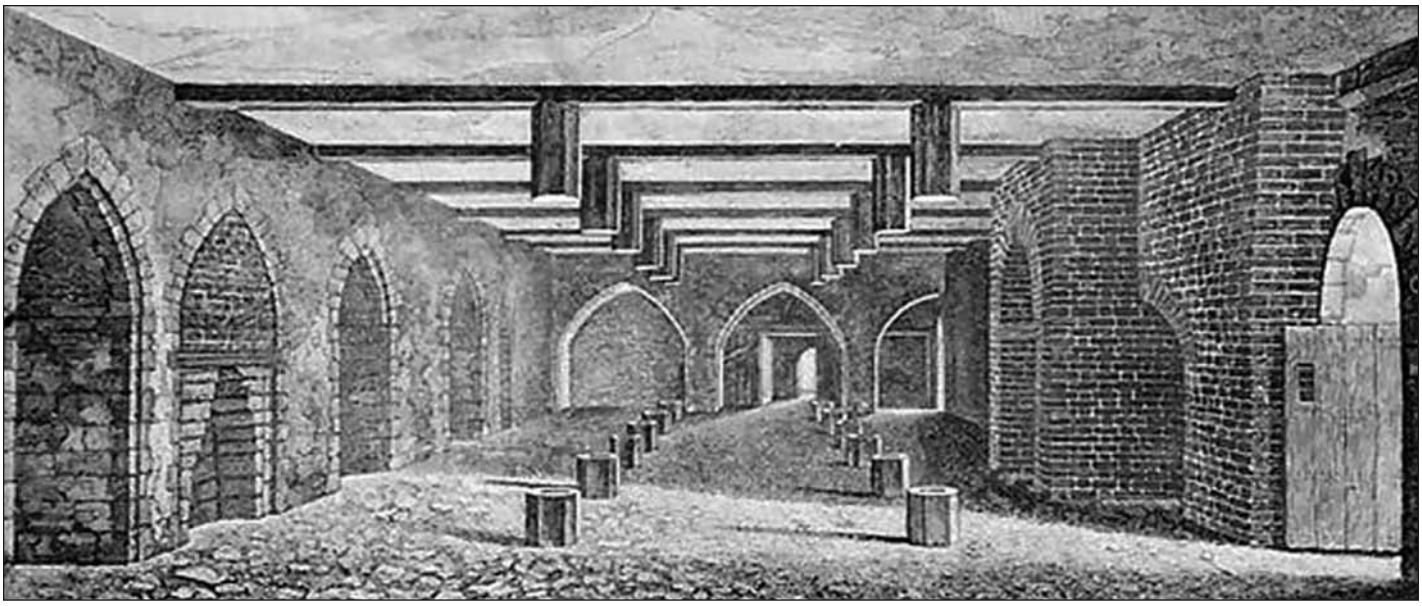
Cui bono? Who benefits? Certainly, whatever its origin, the Gunpowder Plot immensely increased Cecil's power, and even his popularity (for a while), assuring the success of his policies: persecute the Catholics at home in the British Isles, and make war on Catholic powers in mainland Europe.

Were the "evil 13" really Catholics? One Catholic priest described them as "wicked and desperate wretches, whom many Protestants termed papists, although the priests and true Catholics knew them not to be such. . . . They were never frequenters of Catholic sacraments with any priest. . . . None was a convicted Catholic or recusant."

> "The *de facto* prime minister of England at the time, Lord Robert Cecil, maintained a secret correspondence with the king of Spain."

Note the parallels with the dubious "Muslim skyjackers" of 9-11 who drank alcoholic beverages and went to topless bars just before allegedly flying airliners into buildings. Sir Charles Cornwallis, the English ambassador to Spain, writing from Madrid, called the Gunpowder Plotters "atheists and devils."

As for the explosive mine, it is simply impossible. There were people, witnesses, all around, living and



coming and going. Innocent people lived in the very house that sheltered the plotters. Additional dwellings were clustered thickly around, inhabited by various officials. Tradespeople and workmen were constantly in the vicinity. How then did the plotters dispose of the large amounts of soil removed from the tunnel? The flimsy official explanation is that it was hidden beneath the turf in the little garden adjoining. This is patently ridiculous. And what about the great stones removed from the foundation(s)—an estimated 60 cubic feet of stones? No way could these be hidden under the garden turf. Also a forest of timber would have to be smuggled into the house to shore up the tunnel—all this without anyone noticing the subterfuge.

These men were aristocrats, not construction workers or engineers. What are the chances they could dig through the foundations of the house without causing it to collapse or at least crack severely?

What about the noise made by the constant tunneling—assaulting a wall described as "very hard to beat through"? The striking of the picks and shovels in the shallow tunnel would be audible for many yards around. Yet we are supposed to believe none of the people swarming around had any notion something unusual was going on. We are also supposed to believe that during all this strenuous work, the "bad guys" were ignorant of the existence of the undercroft. Wouldn't they have "cased the joint" before even renting the nearby house, much less start swinging a pick? Wouldn't anyone? Were they really that nutty or stupid?

Furthermore, John Gerard says there are reasons to believe the undercroft "served habitually as a passage between the different parts of the palace." With all this foot traffic through the ground-level "cellar," how in the world could the conspirators store 36 barrels of gunpowder—an estimated 4.5 to 5 tons of powder—for half a year, without anyone noticing?

How could five tons of gunpowder remain undetected right under the House of Lords meeting room from May until November with literally dozens of people using the chamber every day as a passageway? How did the conspirators get the barrels (each about 400 pounds) in there without anyone noticing? And when the government removed the gunpowder, with no need for secrecy, why was there not a single witness? Reportedly the undercroft was used often as a shortcut between the buildings of Parliament, meaning numerous people should have seen the mountain of gunpowder—allegedly hidden under some firewood—stored there.

Says Gerard: "It must be remembered that the government thus credited with childlike and culpable simplicity was probably the most suspicious and inquisitive that [had] ever held power [in Britain], for its tenure whereof it trusted mainly to the elaborate efficiency of its intelligence department."

Hard as it is to believe the vast amount of explosive materiel could be smuggled into the building, it is even more incredible the powder could have been removed without anyone witnessing this amazing operation, which would have been a public spectacle. There was no reason to hide such an operation, logically. Yet no one saw the powder being removed. Did anyone ever see the

powder in the undercroft? It is only reasonable to suppose the gunpowder never even existed.

The government had a monopoly on gunpowder. How could the culprits possibly get their hands on this quantity of powder—representing perhaps a quarter of the total annual production of the materiel in all of Britain? Why have the official records of gunpowder for 1605 mysteriously disappeared?

Torture, although illegal, was freely employed to extract "evidence" from the captive conspirators and others who were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the government, while others were shot to death, sealing their lips forever.

The earl of Salisbury admits, in a letter addressed to a Mr. Favat, dated Dec. 4, 1605: "[M]ost of the prisoners have willfully forsworn that the priests knew anything in particular, and obstinately refuse to be accusers of them, yea, what torture soever they be put to."

Analysis of the confession forced out of Guy Faukes by torture shows there are two distinct handwritings in the document, showing more suspicious business.

King James, no innocent party to the proceedings, set down in his own handwriting the order to torture Guy Faukes: "If he will not otherwise confess, the gentlest tortures are to be first used unto him, and so on, step by step, to the most severe. And so God speed your good work."

Thus, while we cannot deny the Jesuits have done their share of conspiring over the centuries, in this case the only Catholic plotting was by laymen, who were amateur plotters compared to the British Protestant government. And there is more than sufficient evidence to suggest that the Gunpowder Plot was a government psychological operation, like ones we have seen both in Britain (Dunblane) and Australia (Port Arthur), but also here in the United States, in the past several decades.

As Sir Edward Coke wrote: "Ages to come will be in doubt whether it were a fact or fiction."

Indeed we do doubt, Sir Edward. Indeed we do. ✦

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ENDNOTES:

1 James was born in 1567 and reigned until he died.
2 Born in 1572 or after.
3 Born 1555.
4 Born 1575.
5 Born September 1533; reigned 1558 to March 24, 1603.
6 Reigned March 24, 1603-1625.

JOHN TIFFANY is an assistant editor of THE BARNES REVIEW. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies. Currently he has written a study of the Old Testament, called *Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament* ($20 plus $5 S&H in the U.S.). Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org. 1-877-773-9077.

"The Apprehension of Guy Faukes by Sir Thomas Knevet and his attendants," engraved by F. Deeves after a picture by Hamilton, copper engraved print published in *The History of England*, 1802. Most accounts have it that Knevet and his men arrived just in time, as Faukes was placing his flame to the fuse. It made for a more hair-raising story, for sure.

Lawrence of Arabia Murdered?

- Was famed British WWI soldier T.E. Lawrence killed for his anti-war stance?
- Outspoken war hero had signalled he was ready to meet with Adolf Hitler

When the so-called Lawrence of Arabia—Col. Thomas Edward Lawrence, or El Aurens, born in 1888, one of five boys in his family—died in what seemed a freak motorcycle accident on May 19, 1935, it was widely believed British intelligence—some say it was MI-5—was responsible. But why would the British spooks rub out their colleague and friend? Was Lawrence an early casualty of the ongoing Israeli-Arab wars? Or did certain British spies simply see him as a threat to their careers? What about the mysterious black car some claimed was at the scene of the fatal crash at the time it happened? Dorset historian Rodney Legg and Lawrence biographer Desmond Stewart, among others, maintain that Lawrence was in fact murdered. Now TBR writer Philip Rife takes a fresh look at what is known in the case.

By Philip Rife

It was seemingly a mundane end to a legendary life: T.E. Lawrence—forever known as Lawrence of Arabia for his daring exploits in the Middle East during World War I—was mortally injured while riding his motorcycle down a quiet road through the English countryside on May 13, 1935. He was but 46 years of age.

Lawrence's death came at an opportune moment for elements of the British power structure, who viewed a war with Adolf Hitler's upstart Germany as both inevitable and desirable. Apparently, Lawrence had recently agreed to put his considerable diplomatic skills and popularity among the British public to work as a private peace emissary, to defuse growing tensions between the two nations.

This was not the first time Lawrence had "gone off the reservation" geopolitically in the eyes of the powers that be. He had lobbied government officials, testified before committees of Parliament and written letters to the editors of major newspapers protesting Britain's duplicity toward the Arab forces he so famously led in the desert campaign during World War I. In an agreement Lawrence brokered, the Arabs had been promised independent control of lands they helped wrest from the Ottoman empire. Instead, Palestine was partitioned between Arabs and Jews under British mandate, and Syria became a *de facto* French colony.

Lawrence's resentment culminated in his very public refusal of a decoration King George V was about to bestow on him during an awards ceremony at Buckingham Palace. When he received a similar medal from the French government, Lawrence promptly attached it to the collar of a stray dog he came across.[1]

Like many other British World War I veterans, Lawrence was not eager for another armed confrontation with Germany. In Lawrence's case, he was no doubt influenced by the fact that two of his brothers had been killed while serving in France.

Several of Lawrence's closest friends urged him to broker a rapprochement with Hitler so that Germany would serve as a friendly bulwark against the spread of

communism from the Soviet Union. Like-minded Britons had formed an organization called the British Union of Fascists (BUF) to pursue such a common-sense goal. Lawrence was reportedly about to announce his public support for the BUF.[2]

Lawrence's main contact in the BUF was the award-winning author Henry Williamson. (Williamson and the head of the BUF, Sir Oswald Mosley, were both interned by the authorities during World War II.) Reflecting afterward on Lawrence's acceptance of the idea, Williamson wrote: "The new age must begin. Europe was ready for peace. Lawrence was the natural leader of that age in England. I dreamed of an Anglo-German friendship, the beginning of the pacification of Europe. Hitler and Lawrence must meet."[3]

On May 13, 1935, Lawrence sent a telegram to Williamson arranging to get together the following day. It was an appointment he was destined never to keep.

A number of people who have studied the case are convinced Lawrence in effect signed his own death warrant when he dispatched that telegram to Williamson apparently signaling his willingness to meet with Hitler.

Above, T.E. Lawrence is shown on a 1927 Brough Superior he called George V. Lawrence owned eight Broughs during his lifetime. He was killed on a 1932 Brough Superior he named George VII. Lawrence despised dishonesty and duplicity from the news media and his superiors, both in the military and in the British government. The following is from his "Report on Mesopotamia," published in *The Sunday Times* on Aug. 22, 1920: "The people of England have been led in Mesopotamia into a trap from which it will be hard to escape with dignity and honor. They have been tricked into it by a steady withholding of information. The Baghdad communiques are belated, insincere, incomplete. Things have been far worse than we have been told, our administration more bloody and inefficient than the public knows. It is a disgrace to our imperial record, and may soon be too inflamed for any ordinary cure. We are today not far from a disaster." A veteran of World War I, Lawrence knew that communism, not Germany, was the greatest threat to the West.

They reason that by incurring the wrath of powerful saber rattlers among his country's ruling class, Lawrence went from being a national asset to a liability in their minds. Their plan evidently was to eliminate Lawrence by means of a staged "accident."

Lawrence's fatal motorcycle ride occurred as he was returning from the local post office, where he had just sent the telegram to Williamson in reply to the latter's proposal to meet with Hitler. Nor was the timing the only suspicious thing about Lawrence's death. Several aspects of his "accident" strongly suggest foul play.

A British army corporal described what he saw from a military camp adjacent to the road Lawrence traveled: "I saw the motorcycle, which was going between 50 and 60 miles an hour. Just before the motorcycle got level with the camp, it passed a black car. The car, which was a private one, was going in the opposite direction. Then I saw the motorcycle swerve across the road to avoid two [bicyclists]. It swerved immediately after it had passed the car."

The corporal said a slight rise of intervening ground obscured his view of the moment of impact: "The next thing I heard was a crash. I saw the [motorcycle] twisting and turning over and over along the road. I saw nothing of the driver. I cannot swear that the driver was then on the [motorcycle]."[4]

Another eyewitness, who was driving a delivery van on the same road at the time, came forward to say that he had also seen a black car speed from the scene without stopping. Curiously, the authorities never issued a public appeal for additional witnesses who may have seen the black car.[5] This takes on greater importance because the two 14-year-old boys on the bicycles later maintained that they had seen no black car nor "any traffic of any sort."[6]

There may have been a simple explanation for this seeming paradox, however. The boys were kept under wraps by government intelligence agents for several days following the incident, with not even their parents allowed to see them. Furthermore, the parents were instructed not to let their sons discuss the incident with anyone. As a local newspaper reported at the time: "The day after the accident, military and civil police called on the father and told him on no account was the boy to be interviewed by anyone without authority."[7]

It could be argued that the fact that one of the boys' fathers was an active-duty soldier stationed at the nearby military camp would greatly facilitate any cover-up of what they actually saw.

A local newspaper account of the coroner's inquest into the incident addressed the puzzle of how an experienced motorcyclist with an unobstructed view of the road for half a mile ahead of him on a straight stretch of dry roadway in clear weather, around noon, could have crashed trying to avoid two boys on bikes who said they moved onto the shoulder at the sound of Lawrence's approaching motorcycle:

Those who knew Lawrence knew such a brilliant motorcyclist—even though traveling at 50 to 60 mph—would never crash aimlessly into a cyclist unless he was faced with a last-second difficulty in his path.[8]

The road, which was 18.5 feet wide, should have allowed a car and motorcycle to easily pass each other in safety. Unless, of course, one of them veered into the path of the other.

In reaching his verdict of accidental death, the coroner was obviously troubled by the contradiction in the testimony of the key witnesses concerning the mysterious black car: "The only conflicting point in the evidence seems to be that with regard to the car. I do not necessarily mean that the car had anything to do with the accident, but the fact that Cpl. Catchpole is certain that he saw it and the boys are certain that they did not is rather unsatisfactory."[9]

In fact, there was a telltale clue that a black vehicle had been involved in the "accident." The man who designed Lawrence's custom-built motorcycle inspected it afterward, looking for any sign of a mechanical problem. He found none, but discovered something else: fresh particles of paint indicating it had recently collided with something painted black. This paint had not come from either of the boys' bikes. Years later, the man revealed that government intelligence agents had ordered him not to reveal the information publicly. His widow confirmed this and added that her husband had also been ordered not to attend the inquest into Lawrence's death.[10]

The same man was well acquainted with Lawrence's abilities as a motorcyclist: "[He was] one of the finest riders I have ever met. In the several runs I took with him, I am able to state that Lawrence was most considerate to every other road user. I never saw him take a single risk."[11]

In view of the fact that the badly injured Lawrence was hospitalized on a military base, some have suggested that the 24-hour guard posted at his bedside had less to do with protecting him from outsiders and more with ensuring he did not say anything embarrassing. Lawrence apparently never revealed what actually happened on that lonely country road.

We are told he died of his injuries, which included a severe skull fracture and irreparable brain damage, without ever regaining consciousness. (Helmets were not much worn in those days.)

During the six days Lawrence clung to life in the military hospital, his home was reportedly searched by government security personnel, and a number of his private papers were removed.[12]

When a newspaper at the time asked Arnold Lawrence about the strangers observed in T.E. Lawrence's cottage, he said he had been told that a "special guard" had been dispatched to "protect my brother's valuable books."[13]

None of Lawrence's books was unaccounted for afterward, but something else did go missing from his cottage during this time: Henry Williamson's letter about meeting with Adolf Hitler. According to a 1968 article in a London newspaper: "Williamson's letter to Lawrence was never recovered from Lawrence's effects. It disappeared, and to this day Williamson has no idea what happened to it."[14] ✦

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Philip Rife earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race of Giants.*

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Another British Martyr for Peace?

By Philip Rife

Lawrence of Arabia may not have been the only prominent Briton whose pursuit of rapprochement with the Third Reich cost him his life.

In May of 1941, the duke of Kent (younger brother of reigning monarch King George VI) was reportedly among a group opposed to the war with Germany who secretly assembled in Scotland to meet Hitler's deputy fuhrer, Rudolf Hess when the latter arrived in a small plane on an unannounced one-man peace mission. But Hess was intercepted by British intelligence agents before he could meet with the group.[1]

Before the war, the duke headed a group called the Anglo-German Fellowship Association. He met with a German cousin of his about averting hostilities between their two countries, and lobbied his brother the king to negotiate with Adolf Hitler in July of 1939.[2]

In August of 1942, the duke was killed when the seaplane he was aboard crashed in Scotland, ostensibly on a routine flight to inspect British personnel stationed in Iceland. However, there are indications his actual destination was Sweden, where he reportedly planned to discuss peace terms with German representatives, to be brokered by the Swedish monarchy.[3]

A few days before the fatal flight, one of the seaplane's pilots told his mother: "I'm going on a most important mission, very secret. I can't say any more."[4]

On Aug, 25, 1942, the duke of Kent (Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund Windsor) was killed when the seaplane he was aboard crashed in Scotland.

The lone survivor of the crash, an enlisted crew member, told his sister he could not discuss the incident because he had been "sworn to secrecy." When the same airman had given his sister a tour of the plane shortly before its final flight, she said its camouflaged coloring was being painted over to make it "white like a bird." Planes flying between Britain and neutral Sweden (but not Iceland) were painted white to forestall attacks by German aircraft.[5]

Then there is the time discrepancy. The duke's plane crashed approximately 60 miles from its departure point, a distance that should've taken only about 20 minutes' flying time. Yet the crash actually occurred an hour and 20 minutes after takeoff in clear weather. Thus it may have been more than coincidental that the seaplane's crash site was located just eight miles from the lakeside home where Rudolf Hess was being kept at the time.[6]

An unscheduled stop could explain another perplexing mystery found at the scene of the crash. After accounting for the surviving crewman, the wreckage contained one more body than the number of people known to be aboard the plane when it departed. This extra body was never officially identified.[7]

If the plane was the target of a time bomb or other form of delayed sabotage, the flight's unanticipated interruption may have resulted in its destruction occurring over land rather than at sea as planned. It later emerged that a shadowy British government unit specializing in sabotage and assassinations (supposedly only in foreign countries) had members in the area on the day the duke of Kent's plane departed.[8]

The official government report on the duke's convenient "accident" was classified top secret. When MI-6 (the UK's equivalent of the CIA) declassified it in 1990, the file had disappeared.[9] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Double Standards* by Lynn Picknett, Stephan Prior and Clive Prince.

2 *The Mystery of U-33* by Nigel Graddon.

3 "Sworn to Secrecy," the History Channel, Feb. 4, 2001.

4 Graddon, *op cit.*

5 *Ibid.*

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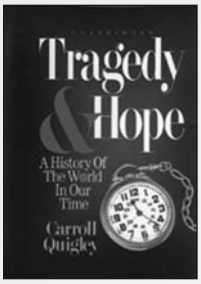

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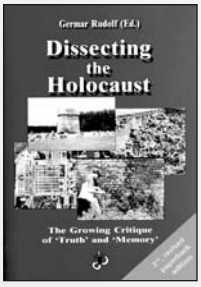

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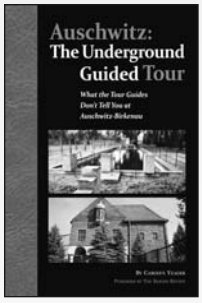

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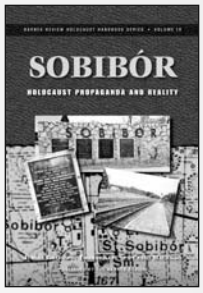
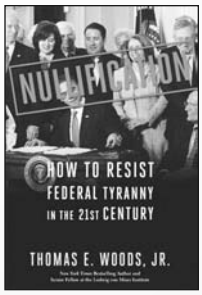


Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Juergen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp in 2000-2001 are analyzed, with fatal results for the extermination camp hypothesis. The book also documents the general National Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." Softcover, 434 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index. #536, ***$25.***



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Dark Age Holocaust

What's the truth about a new "holocaust of the Jews" being claimed by fanciful mainstream historians?

While the alleged Holocaust of WWII often takes center stage among the mysteries of mass Jewish disappearances, a clique of mainstream Jewish historians has quietly engineered a much greater "Holocaust"—the destruction of dozens of Jewish communities and hundreds of years of Jewish history with the sweeping "scholarly" denial that these Jews ever existed. The motive is simple—the involvement of their Dark Age brethren in slave trading, coining and usury is so undeniable that only a lie can stifle the truth.

By William A. White

Evidence of Jewish life in post-Roman Western Europe is extensive. All of the major histories—those of Gregory of Tours and Isidore of Seville not least among them—make frequent references not only to individual Jews, but to organized Jewish communities. Twentieth-century French historian Henri Pirenne wrote extensively about the Jewish role in the Dark Age European economy, and Jewish historians have traced the development of a Jewish principality in the Narbonne in southern France in the Languedoc-Roussillon region. Lest we forget, the civil war that ultimately destroyed the Carolingian Empire began with a revolt against Jewish influence at the court of Louis the Pious.

That being said, the facts about Jewish life in the 5th to 10th centuries don't fit the politically correct narrative of Jewish purity versus oppression pushed by modern Zionism and, needless to say, this does not sit well with the court historians operating today.

Thus Michael Toch of *The New Cambridge Medieval History*, for instance, has decided to make the usurious, slave-trading Jews of Dark Age France, Spain and Italy simply disappear. According to Toch, all of the vast historical material from the period (and after) is not evidence of "actual living Jews," but a byproduct of the anti-Semitism of the Catholic clergy who authored these histories. They are, according to Toch, "Catholic allegories," fueled by a bigotry designed "to drive home moral and theological messages for internal Christian consumption."

> "According to Toch, all of the vast historical material from the period (and after) is not real evidence, but a byproduct of the anti-Semitism of Catholics."

Take, for instance, a scene from Gregory of Tours, in which Gregory describes a visit of the Merovingian King Guntram of Orleans. Gregory tells us that:

> A vast crowd of citizens came out to meet [Guntram], carrying flags and banners, and singing songs in his praise. The speech of the Syrians contrasted sharply with those using Gallo-Roman, and again with that of the Jews. . . . [A]nd the king was heard to say: "Woe to the Jewish people. . . . They sang my praises [solely] . . . in the hope that I should give an order that the synagogue, which was destroyed sometime ago by the Christians, should be rebuilt from public funds."

There is much that one can glean from this. The first is that there were enough Jews in Orleans, capital of one of the Merovingian French states, that their voices and their language made them a distinct portion of the adoring crowd. Second, the Jewish community of Orleans was sufficiently well-organized to have had a synagogue. And, third, when this synagogue was burned by Christians, the Jews had enough political influence to expect it to be rebuilt at state expense.

Similar evidence attests to Jewish communities in the Narbonne, where a contender for the Jewish Exilarchy in Babylon settled in the 7th century, to Marseilles, the major south Gallic seaport and a hub of Jewish slave exporting, to Trier, former capital of the Roman tetrarchy, where Slavic slaves were purchased from German adventurers venturing farther east. Slaves were imported from Britain down the west coast of France by the Jews of Bordeaux, and sent down to Venice by the Jews of Cologne and the Rhine. Many Jewish slave traders we know by name, and we have substantial documentation of Vatican efforts to purchase and liberate Christian slaves.

But Hebrew scholars like Toch don't like the truth about Jewish history, and, so "poof"—with one swoop of the pen, the Jews of Gaul, Spain and Italy disappear, holocausted away into a historical void where they reside, presumably, with the 6 million Jews who did not disappear during World War II.

In Toch's imagination, "an escalating obsession with Judaism as an enemy to be eradicated," an obsession fueled solely by the teachings of Jesus Christ, and not by

Paving the Way for the Inquisition

Starting in the early 700s, Muslim armies from North Africa commanded by Tariq ibn Ziyad and others were able to begin the conquest of Spain by defeating the Visigothic Christian armies of Roderick at the Battle of Guadalete near Medina Sidonia. According to most accounts, Roderick and a large number of Visigothic nobles were killed, thus ending effective Christian resistance in Visigothic Spain. The Muslim victory at the Battle of Guadalete thus opened the way for the Muslim armies to proceed to the capital city of Toledo. Both Catholic and Muslim chroniclers attest to the fact that the Jews of Toledo willingly and quite happily threw open the gates of Toledo, thus allowing the fanatical Muslim armies to enter and occupy the city. (Evidently the Jews of the region were angry that their Christian hosts had repeatedly asked them to assimilate into Christian society by converting.) Looking to move swiftly to conquer other Spanish cities, ibn Ziyad and other Muslim commanders felt comfortable enough with the loyalty of the Jews to leave conquered Spanish cities in the hands of their Jewish inhabitants until their return. At this time—and in many Muslim nations today—Jews were afforded protected status by Muslim rulers and actually fought with the Muslims against the Christians. Jewish historians, of course, would rather ignore this fact, although it is attested to in numerous Muslim and Christian historical works of the period. Above, the so-called Jewish Gate of Toledo, Spain.

any Jewish provocation, caused all levels of Gothic society, from the peasants to the Church to the king, to imagine their societies were being plagued by a Jewish menace comprising "a single entity endowed with remarkable resources and posing a tangible threat."

This anti-Semitic pathology, in Toch's view an inborn, perhaps genetic hatred carried by the Germans, was so great it caused them to tear apart their own empire in A.D. 830, over Jewish influence, which, thanks to Toch, we now know didn't exist. Agobard of Lyons, the brave bishop who spurred Louis' sons to depose their father and stop the abuses of Jewish slavers, was just "obsessed" with this fantasy, as were all of the Frankish and German nobles who, having observed the Jews at court, devoted their lives and their retainers to this quest. Deep, indeed, must be the insanity of the gentiles.

For, in Toch's world, history which has not been written by the Jews cannot be written about the Jews, either. "[T]he order of magnitude of Jewish life in Northern and Western Europe is strongly indicated by the veritable absence of a written record produced by Jews." After all, how could they not have written their own history? Or, rather, how could they have left us with only the one history we do have from the period—the *Toldot Yeshu*, or "life of Jesus," a book the Jews would rather blame on Christians for writing. Toch admits, the *Toldot Yeshu* is an "acerbic Hebrew travesty of the Christian gospel"—a document so offensive, it isn't even mentioned today in the presence of modern Christians. This "written record" not being what Toch wants, he simply says that "no" written record exists.

Toch, though, is sure of one thing about these nonexistent Jews—they were persecuted. Even though no "actually living Jews" existed in Merovingian and Carolingian France and Gothic Spain, "in the period 500-700, Jews . . . had to cope with mob attacks on their synagogues, usually fanned by zealous bishops." The horror of these physical attacks in "Catholic allegories" didn't stop there. These "allegorical" non-persons were also being compelled to convert. "The forced conversion of Jews as a collective became government policy and must surely have had some results." After all, this we know is true because it is recorded in the histories the Jews didn't write. As Toch says: "Conversion was serious enough a problem to trouble the most important sages."

In short, Toch reads our quote, above, by Gregory of Tours, ignores the crowd of Jews and the demands for money, and reads only that "Their synagogue . . . was destroyed sometime ago by the Christians."

One would think that this kind of Talmudic reasoning, where words of gentile scholars are to be read according to the laws of *middot*, may belong in the yeshiva, but not in the halls of academia. Think again.

To this, fellow scholar, Paul Fouracre, in an immensely philo-Semitic introduction to *The New Cambridge Medieval History*, responds by endorsing Toch's method, suggesting that the histories of the Dark Ages should not be considered as a faithful recording of the facts, but as "magically real" literary devices.

Though "sufficiently long, well provenanced and coherently written," the millennium-old histories of Catholic monks are to be "analy[zed] in literary critical mode" until a horde of Soviet-trained English majors, schooled in the nuances of racism, sexism, colonialism and homophobia, have "undermine[d] confidence in the relevance and objectivity of the narrative." In short, rather than confront Toch as a quack and possibly risk his tenure, Fouracre bows his head and allows Toch to cherry pick medieval history, accepting what he likes, and changing what he likes, without any limitation.

The results of this distortion of history are as bizarre as the myths that have cropped up around the Jewish

One of the most important historical sources from the early medieval period is *The History of the Franks* (originally called by the author *10 Books of Histories*), written in the late 500s by Gregory of Tours, a prominent Merovingian-era chronicler. Some politically correct scholars would rather say the factual histories of Gregory are the product of bigoted fancy. Here a depiction of St. Gregory is shown from an illuminated Catholic manuscript page.

"holocaust." In Spain, for instance, Toch states that "it stands to reason that, after 711, a sizable immigration [of Jews] from North Africa took place." This stands to reason purely because Toch rejects the extensive histories which detail how the Jews already in Spain opened the gates of cities to Muslim invaders. Toch admits that Spain, after the Islamic invasions, had many "Jewish towns where there were no gentiles," but asserts that these were solely the result of post-Islamic immigration.

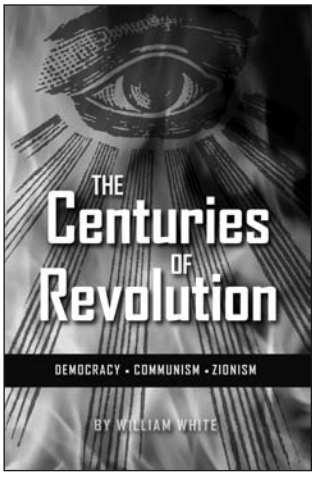
The Jewish records of the migration to the Narbonne under the Goths, the Gothic histories, and the Islamic histories, written by men like ibn Khaldun, which mention Berbers and Arabs but no Jews in their train, are all wrong. Toch doesn't like them, Zionism has no use for them, and post-modernism finds they have no literary validity, so they can just be disregarded, and Jewish imagination and myth-making become a substitute for reality.

Germany is not spared this fanciful form of historical revision, either. Toch admits that Jewish communities thrived in Cologne and Trier, slave-trading centers for prisoners taken by Rome in Germania. Toch also admits that Jewish communities thrived in these cities after the 10th century. How could he deny Rashi, rabbi of the famous proto-Kabbalistic yeshiva? But, Toch asserts, "no continuity can be assumed from the Jews apparent in late antique centers like Cologne and Trier" because the "intellectual production of French Ashkenazic scholars" did not begin until after A.D. 900. How, Toch wonders, could a Jewish community have existed for 500 years before producing a single commentary on the Torah?

What Toch really does is illustrate a very different scholarly principle: That every inquiry that disagrees with the portrait of Judaism he feels comfortable with must be tossed out a window. Toch's approach to history is thus useless to the cause of advancing human knowledge. To the cultural Bolshevist, history is a fantasy and a lie, and every contradiction of this must be suppressed, slandered and "discredited" by controlled "academia." ✦

William White is the author of *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy*. The book is available from TBR Book Club for $25 plus $5 S&H inside U.S. See page 64. Bill is currently a prisoner in the U.S. federal gulag for free speech crimes.

The Centuries of Revolution:
Democracy, Communism, Zionism



One of the most hard-hitting, no-nonsense writers on the American scene today, William White has been reviled for his candor, bankrupted and railroaded into federal prison. But he remains undaunted. In his new book, *The Centuries of Revolution*, White has stepped forward with an unsettling—but consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional white culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of one manipulative minority. Tracing the origins of this agenda back to pre-Biblical times, exploring the worship of the strange gods the Israelites encountered in Egypt, White demonstrates—with shocking clarity—that the underlying philosophy of revolution has been insidiously utilized to mesmerize and enslave the peoples of the West in order to achieve the ultimate dream of world domination. Democracy, Communism and Zionism are the tools. This panoramic overview of historical realities lays waste to much of the nonsense and historical misinformation (purveyed by "experts" on the Internet who are anything but that) circulating today about what is—and what is not—progress. This is an invaluable source of hidden history you'll study and reference time and again. *The Centuries of Revolution* (softcover, 200 pages, #617) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 for $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Prices above do not include S&H: Inside U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50; add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. please email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Mail order using form on page 64 to TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Find this book ands hundreds of other Revisionist titles at www.barnesreview.com.

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- Was Vladimir Lenin an undercover agent of the Russian secret police?
- Did the Okhrana make a fatal mistake by enlisting Lenin to end the "terror"?

Lenin: The Czar's Agent

When Vladimir Lenin was a teenager, and his older brother was hanged as a revolutionary, the Russian Imperial Secret Police, or Okhrana, approached him with an offer he could not refuse, at least if he wanted to go to college, which he did: Become an undercover agent of the Okhrana and infiltrate revolutionary groups. With his brother already known as a "martyr for the revolution," this would be easy. The secret police felt he would be useful as an *agent provocateur*. But little did they realize he would use them more than they would use him. Historians have long been confronted by too many enigmas in the life of Lenin that suddenly make sense in light of his duplicity, although the dictator was careful to eliminate all witnesses when he came to power. TBR writer Margaret Huffstickler proves that this incredible situation was a reality that changed the course of history.

By Margaret Huffstickler
Based upon research by "Salluste"
Revue de Paris, 1927

The man who has come to be known in history as "Lenin" was no genius: In fact, he was clearly of rather mediocre intellect. But he was given to minute documentation of precise points; and he was possessed of a profound and essentially Asiatic duplicity, and of a total absence of scruples. He also possessed a tenacity inspired by a truly diabolical hatred. Lenin remains one of the most curious figures in history.

To those who are well acquainted with his life, it is obvious that even his uncommon skills in conspiracy and intrigue would not have been sufficient to ensure his claim to fame, if he had not had the benefit of exceptional circumstances—sheer luck, in other words.

For him to triumph over the remains of a great empire, it was necessary, first, that he be helped by the incredible naivete of those who had charge of the public welfare, and then that he receive, at a certain point, the unexpected support of allies whose power far exceeded his own. Remove from Lenin's life, on the one hand, the imprudence of the Imperial Russian Police and, on the other, the support of the Germans and the Jewish revolutionary groups, and he would have remained an ineffectual figure—half policeman, half assassin, lugging with him from exile to exile his tortuous intrigues and megalomaniacal dreams.

Vladimir Iliyich Ulyanov, known as "Lenin," has been said to have been born April 10 or 22, 1870 at Simbirsk, a small town on the Volga between Kazan and Samara. The true date of his birth is unknown due to falsification.

His mother was Jewish; his father was of mixed Kalmyk and Chuvash blood. Grigory Zinoviev claimed, as propaganda for the working classes, that Lenin was of peasant origin. In reality, his father was a nobleman by

Above, a photo of some of the many members of the Okhrana, the secret police force of the Russian government during the late 19th and early 20th century. Its main duty was to monitor the activities of leftist agitators and terrorists, notably in Paris, and subvert them. It masterfully placed its own agents inside organizations dedicated to overthrowing the czars. Sometimes these efforts backfired. The Okhrana was originally created after a failed assassination attempt against Alexander II.

birth and held a position as director of public schools in his district. Educated and ennobled, his family was of the Chuvash, a Turkic-white ethnic group.

Lenin's older brother, Alexander Ulyanov, was an ardent revolutionary. He was affiliated with the Narodnaya Volia ("Will of the People"), an extremist group stemming from the propaganda of the famous Alexander Hertzen, which was directed, around 1880, by Peter Lavrov and Hermann Lopatin, both of them friends and correspondents of Karl Marx. The Narodnaya Volia propagated a ranting socialism, purposely vague in order to gather in all the malcontents of Russia. Its adherents believed firmly in political assassination, and especially that of the czar, as the necessary leavening to bring about the Russian revolution. This was the party that organized, between March 1 and 13, 1881, the assassination of Czar Alexander II, the liberator of the Russian peasants.

In 1887, for the sixth anniversary of the crime, Narodnaya Volia planned a new regicide: that of Czar Alexander III. The would-be assassins weren't careful enough in concealing their scheme, and the police arrested them with the bombs already in their hands. Among them was Alexander Ulyanov. He was hanged some weeks later, along with four of his convicted accomplices, in the Schlusselburg Fort.

This terrorist brother had demonstrated a decisive influence on the young Vladimir Ulyanov. It is he who had caused him to read, at 17 years old, the works of Karl Marx and who had enrolled him in the youth division of the Narodnaya Volia. Lenin was expelled from

the Law School of Kazan as a result of acts of revolutionary propaganda. The death of his brother rendered him suspect before he was 20 years old. It also imposed on him the responsibility of familial vengeance, which is a sacred institution in the Mongol culture. But, isolated and closely surveilled, the young wolf would have been powerless to bite had he not encountered some quite mysterious aid.

A REVOLUTIONARY MEETING

It is at precisely this point in Lenin's life that a meeting with a Jewish revolutionary from London took place. Frederick Engels, who had succeeded Karl Marx as the motivating force of the world revolution, sent this emissary to the young Russian conspirator, who had been pointed out to him as a promising newcomer.

Lenin exited the interview, in his own phrase, as a "professional agitator." His mysterious visitor had, in fact, promised him the funds necessary to accomplish the work of destruction that was assigned to him in Russia.

Vladimir Ulyanov left immediately for St. Petersburg under the pretext of finishing his studies and passing his law exams. He was accepted without much trouble, and spent some time at the bar there, but it was no more than a cover for his secret actions, which consisted of gathering together the remains of Narodnaya Volia, scattered by the repression that had followed the unsuccessful assassination attempt against Alexander III, and forming new terrorist groups subordinate to the international Marxist organization. At first the groups formed by Lenin comprised in total 20 members, under the title "Combat Unit for the Liberation of the Working Class."

This clandestine propaganda lasted five years, from 1890 until 1895. It is interesting to note that Lenin's mode of action in this epoch already contained the seeds of all that characterizes communist propaganda of our time. Disdainful of questions of doctrine and incapable of formulating philosophical and historical theories, he proceeded mainly by disseminating individual pamphlets written for workers in crude and direct language. Some of his brochures, such as *Les Amendes* ("Penalties"), *Le Droit de Greve* ("The Right to Strike") etc, have since been reissued many times.

He also had duplicate copies made up that he made sure were distributed to workers in the factories in the capital in an attempt to inflame the opinion of the workers against their bosses, engineers and overseers. It is at this time that Ulyanov employed for the first time the pseudonym "Lenin," concurrently with the names "Ilin" and "Tulin," to name two aliases.

Abundantly supplied with money from London, then the center of International Marxism, Lenin's "Union of Combat" made rapid progress. However, in 1895 it contained at the most a few hundred members. This was hardly sufficient for the task of confronting the Russian colossus.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE NOTICE LENIN

Up until now, Lenin, apparently absorbed in his law studies, had escaped all suspicion. But in 1895 he received from his London handlers the order to attend a Social Democrat conference in Berlin and to present there a report on his operation.

The congress was monitored, and an agent of the Russian Police reported his presence there. He was arrested on his return to Russia, but his precautions had been so well taken that nothing could be proved against him except the crime of subversive opinion. He was released. However, the eye of the Imperial Okhrana was now upon him. Two years later, when he tried to foment a large strike of textile workers, he was arrested and internally deported to Krasnoyarsk, in Siberia.

The phrase "deported to Siberia" awakens terrifying images in our imagination—thanks to the communist gulag archipelago. In fact, for Lenin, it was simply forced residence in a locality where he was otherwise free to come and go, to correspond and to write as he wished. He even composed brochures of revolutionary propaganda such as *The Development of Capitalism in Russia*, whose text was sent to London, printed in Russian, and secretly introduced into the empire. His companion in exile, Yuliy Osipovich Tsederbaum, *aka* Julius Martov, who was to become first his collaborator and then his adversary, enjoyed the same liberty.

THE EXILES ARE FORGOTTEN

Lenin was possessed by pride in his own superiority, in fact, even more than by his passion for plotting. Now, in his exile, his only tribulation—but it was intolera-

ble—was no longer having authority over the Marxist movement he had created in Russia. Forgetting their deported leader, the disciples continued to progress. In 1898 there took place in Minsk, in the greatest secrecy, the first congress of the Social-Democratic Workers Party of Russia; it assembled delegates from 15 towns. Those who met there could do nothing for the exiles, and didn't worry about them. Lenin, already furious at the idea that others had taken his place, felt a profound resentment at this slight.

Thus, he was well primed to favorably receive a visit that "Andrey" Bielitsky, an agent of the Okhrana and later to be its head, paid him the following year. Bielitsky brought him an official offer: The Social-Democratic Party was becoming important and worrisome. In order to weaken it, it would be necessary to provoke a schism and found a rival school that would demolish its leaders. If Lenin chose to take on the task he would be pardoned, set free—with precautions taken not to discredit him—and generously subsidized by the Imperial Police.

Lenin accepted without hesitation. He found in this scheme three advantages: 1) It would end the exile in which he languished; 2) He could revenge himself on those who had supplanted him at the head of the revolution; 3) He could make use of the forces that the czarist regime had put at his disposal to force a breach in the regime itself and finally carry out his familial vengeance.

A DEAL IS MADE

As agreed upon, Lenin was released in 1900. He returned to European Russia and lived there for a while, mostly in Pskoff, to recruit the personnel he needed. Then he left for Geneva, with Martov and Alexander Potressov, whom Lenin made sure never suspected his police connections.

Geneva was at that time the principal center for Russian revolutionaries. Combining the funds arriving from the Marxists in London with those from the Imperial Okhrana, Lenin founded a journal in the Russian language he called *Iskra* ("The Spark"), which he made the organ of the Russian Social-Democratic Party. It was surreptitiously aimed at the committees of this party located in Russia. From this moment the dismemberment of the Social Democratic Party followed a regular plan.

Quotes Attributed to Lenin

• The way to crush the bourgeoisie is to grind them between the millstones of taxation and inflation.

• A lie told often enough becomes the truth.

• The oppressed are allowed once every few years to decide which particular representatives of the oppressing class are to represent and repress them in parliament.

• One man with a gun can control 100 without one.

• Give me four years to teach the children and the seed I have sown will never be uprooted.

• The best way to destroy the capitalist system is to debauch the currency.

• The press should be not only a collective propagandist and a collective agitator, but also a collective organizer of the masses.

• Our program necessarily includes the propaganda of atheism.

• Democracy is indispensable to socialism.

JACOB ZHITOMIRSKY
Okhrana double agent.

DMITRY BOGROV
Okhrana double agent.

EVNO AZEF
Okhrana double agent.

ROMAN MALINOVSKY
Okhrana double agent.

Satisfying his jealousy and rancor, Lenin ferociously attacked the leaders who had supplanted him during his exile. Not content with revealing their secret residences to the Okhrana, he made sure to throw suspicion on them in revolutionary circles. The arrests and the internecine squabbles did their work in parallel.

In 1902, in his brochure *What Is to Be Done?*, Lenin proposed a reorganization of the party that would have put the entire party in his hands. But those he had attacked had skins as thin as his own. They answered his attacks blow for blow. The second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Party, which took place in 1903, made the schism official. Lenin, supported only by Plekhanov, quarreled violently with Martov and Lounatcharsky, as well as with Bronstein, *aka* Leon Trotsky, whose fiery and harsh speech inflicted on him a stinging defeat. At this Congress, for the first time, the words "Bolsheviks" and "Mensheviks" were uttered. The Mensheviks, more numerous and supported by the international Marxist organization, carried the day. They forced out Lenin and retained control of *Iskra*.

LENIN REGROUPS

Two years passed. Although suspected by the great majority of revolutionaries in the world, Lenin had founded a new publication, *Vpered* ("Forward"), which continued to render the greatest service to the Imperial Okhrana. In May 1905, he convoked in London the third Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Party—which was, of course, attended by only a handful of supporters who had followed him. It is from this congress that the Bolshevik Party really dates, which, years ago, reigned over Russia as Tamerlane reigned over the cities that he razed to the ground. One sees what miserable elements made up this political team, which was destined to terrify the world by its crimes, and which threatened to totally subvert civilization.

What a curious spectacle the Bolshevik Party offered to the observant! According to the testimony of all those who saw it in operation, it was composed principally of policemen. The sincere revolutionaries in its ranks comprised an insignificant fraction. Vladimir Bourtsev, chief information officer of the Mensheviks, would later write on this subject: "When dealing with a Bolshevik, one never knew if one had before one a real Social-Democratic revolutionary or just an agent of the Okhrana. Nine out of 10 times it was a secret agent."

The papers of the Okhrana were published in 1917 by order of Alexander Kerensky. The names of Lenin's principal lieutenants figure therein as liaison agents between him and the Imperial Police. We lack space for a complete reproduction. We will limit ourselves to the three documents that follow:

A) Report of the Colonel of Gendarmerie Martynov to the Minister of the Interior, Sept. 3, 1915: "Your excellency cannot imagine how precious to us is the collaboration of Pelagie, who, a number of times, has informed us of everything that happened at meetings convoked by the Social-Democratic Party outside Russia, and who very recently furnished us with information that permitted us to arrest, in Ozerki, near Saint Petersburg, the members of the Social-Democratic Conference, among whom were deputies of the Duma belonging to this

ALEXANDER ULYANOV
Lenin's subversive brother.

ALEXANDER II
Assassinated by anarchists.

ALEXANDER III
Focus of assassination plot.

NICHOLAS II
Last of the Romanov rulers.

party." Col. Martynov ended by increasing the subsidy allotted to "Pelagie." Pelagie, it turned out, was none other than Andre Sergeyevitch Romanov, Lenin's lieutenant for the Moscow region.

B) Dossier 93 for the Year 1914: One finds here a report by secret agent Bossiak, giving an account of a meeting that took place between Comrade Marakuchev (who wrote propaganda in favor of reconciliation between the Mensheviks and the Bolsheviks) and Comrade Georges, who was one of Lenin's principal lieutenants. The question of a reconciliation between the two hostile factions was examined in all its details. Comrade Bossiak was well placed to know, because—Comrade Marakuchev was himself!

One must admire the ability with which he manipulated his interlocutor and obtained precious information from him. Unfortunately, in the same dossier is also found a report from Comrade Georges, who was also an Okhrana agent, in which he warns the latter against the machinations of a certain Marakuchev, whose actions appear extremely dangerous.

C) Report of the Head of the Okhrana in Moscow, in August 1911, to the Police Department of Petrograd: "The arrest in Moscow of the revolutionary Rykov, a member of the more moderate of the two movements, and the liquidation of several other groups, has had an altogether demoralizing effect on the work of the party. It is representatives of Lenin's group, allowed to operate freely, who have become masters of the situation."

As one can see, the Bolshevik Party of Lenin was, at its outset, simply a department of the Imperial Police. All the Russian revolutionaries engaged in a real struggle against the czarist regime were to greater or lesser degrees victims, at this time, of Lenin and his cohorts.

CAN LENIN STOP THE ORGY OF TERROR?

The year 1905, which saw the defeat of Russia in its war against Japan, furnished the Social-Democratic Party, that is, the Mensheviks, whose members Lenin handed over in droves to the Imperial Police, the opportunity to carry out a bloody assault on their Russian homeland. The Japanese archives are discreet, so it is impossible to know exactly how large the subsidies were that they made available to the Social-Democratic conspirators, but they were certainly sizable.

> "Its crushing defeat in the Russo-Japanese War opened the door for a massive wave of bank robberies, bombings and assassinations."

The operations of the latter were immediately galvanized, and this resulted in a veritable orgy of assassinations. A St. Petersburg newspaper, *The Strand*, listed the figures of the crimes committed during the 12 months when this agitation was at its height, from Oct. 30, 1905 to Nov. 1, 1906. Here they are in all their horror:

- In the category of state employees killed or

wounded: 114 governors, high officials or generals; 60 chiefs of police; 96 constables and detectives; 226 police officers or non-commissioned officers; 452 agents; 109 officers and 750 soldiers or Cossacks.

• More than 7,330 civilians were victims of violent death, and 9,661 civilians were grievously wounded by the agitators.

• There were 194 bomb explosions and 1,955 armed robberies; in 1,691 cases, the guilty parties escaped.

To these figures one must add 221 people shot after judgment from military tribunals, 556 people condemned to death after civil trial, and 741 agitators killed during riots.

Influential, radical Jewish revolutionary Grigory Zinoviev once truthfully denounced Lenin as an informer for the Okhrana. He later supported him.

To oppose the perpetrators of these incessant crimes, the Okhrana appealed to Lenin. He thus returned to Russia with their authorization and immediately plunged into revolutionary agitation, with the mission of preaching the boycotting of the Duma, the struggle against the Cadets—"representatives of the bourgeoisie"—and mistrust of the Mensheviks. He was given complete freedom to propagandize. Thus, while the Okhrana was pursuing Merejkovky for an article offensive to the memory of Alexander I, and Korolenko for having published a story by Tolstoy insulting to Catherine II, they allowed Lenin to freely print and sell in St. Petersburg a brochure in which he made the following sinister prophecy: "If the revolution wins a decisive victory, we will settle accounts with absolutism the Jacobin way, or, if you prefer, the plebeian way."

The whole reign of terror, according to Marx, was nothing but the plebeian way of settling accounts with the bourgeois enemies, which were, at that time, absolutism and feudalism. Those who frightened Social-Democratic workers with the specter of Jacobinism during the democratic revolution—had they considered these words of Marx?

The Jacobins of socialist democracy, the Bolsheviks, wanted the people, that is, the proletariat and the peasants, to settle accounts with the monarchy and the aristocracy the plebeian way, by pitilessly annihilating the enemies of "liberty," by stifling their resistance by force, and by making no concession to their cursed legacy of serfdom, of Asiatic barbarity and of affronts to humanity.

Twelve years later, Lenin would carry out to the letter this bloody program. But the Imperial Police who employed him at this time showed not the least inquietude at such propaganda. Was it not necessary that their agent inspire confidence in the masses by his very exaggerations? And what services he rendered them! A soviet of workers and soldiers had been formed in St. Petersburg: Lenin appeared there only once, and the assembly was surrounded and broken up that same week.

Moscow rebelled according to a minutely drawn-up plan, causing problems for those loyal to the empire: Lenin met mysteriously with Adm. Doubassov, who from that moment was *au courant* of all plans for revolt and prevailed over them with ease. Why not give such a collaborator all the resources he required for his own organization? One could say that the Bolshevik Party at that time was the imperial government's pet tool.

THE FIRST REVOLUTION FAILS

The first Russian revolution having failed, Lenin emigrated again in 1907, and went to live in Paris at 10 Rue Marie Rose, in the 14th administrative district. This year, 1907, was decisive for him, for it brought him two alliances that would form the foundation of his political fortunes: that with the Jewish revolutionaries and that with the German government.

The first made its appearance in Lenin's life in the form of Zinoviev, who at that time was known as Radomysslsky and whose real name was Apfelbaum. He was, from this moment forward, Lenin's inseparable companion, and he brought in gradually all of his co-religionists who were engaged in the struggle against the czarist regime. Trotsky (Bronstein) himself, even though he had been at open war with Lenin since 1903, would end up yielding to Zinoviev's pressing solicitations and, at the opportune moment, would make common cause with

the man whom he had rightly denounced as an agent of the Okhrana, but whom he would now join because he understood the subversive justification: "Destroy the empire by gaining its confidence."

It was Zinoviev who would recruit almost all the Jewish staff that would comprise, after the Bolshevik victory, the councils of the people's commissars. This same crew would not lose its cohesion after Lenin's death, and it was later grouped, almost in its entirety, at Zinoviev's side in his conflict with Stalin.

It was likewise in 1907 that emissaries from the German government appeared to Lenin. He had gone to attend, in Stuttgart, a congress of the Marxist International (the Second International) and had taken the opportunity to present an anti-militarist motion written with the harshness and revolutionary daring that were his trademark. The motion was much noticed by the German comrades. Even more so by the official services through whom Kaiser Wilhelm II monitored those whom he called "his socialists." The congress had barely ended when the emissaries of the German political police met with Lenin and tested the waters. This contact led Germany, naturally, in 1915 and 1916, to apply to him, a propagandist well known to them for his energy and lack of scruples, when they needed to launch a defeatist campaign among the Allies.

Meanwhile, it appears that from 1907 Lenin and the agents of the German government had come to an immediate agreement on a program of collaboration: It is to this year, in fact, that the Bolshevik leader's entry into the German and Austrian espionage services seems to date. The influence he had acquired over the masses of Russian workers, the groups that he possessed outside the country and who were tolerated by the czarist government, and the permanent coming and going of his agents constituted an information resource of the highest caliber for the two central empires. We will see later how this collaboration between Austro-German militarism and the extremist international revolutionary group functioned.

Meanwhile, blinder than ever, the Okhrana continued to use Lenin for all its sensitive missions. The Menshevik Party, which pursued fiercely its struggle against czarism, had founded on the island of Capri in Italy a propaganda school that counted among its professors Alexander Bogdanov, Anatoly Lunacharsky and the celebrated Maxim Gorki: They wanted to groom for revolutionary agitation 40 young people "of good will."

Lenin ensured he would stay informed by sending the famous Pelagie (Andre Sergeyevitch Romanov) to the meeting. But he was told in St. Petersburg that he must deliver a death blow to the school in Capri by denouncing it as a meeting place for moderates and compromisers and, therefore, found his own opposing school in Paris. In June of 1909 Lenin founded his school at Longjumeau with the help of Zinoviev and Charles Rappoport, another Jewish revolutionary who had joined him. Among the 15 students who arrived there from Russia, noteworthy were Lev Kamenev (Rosenfeld) and Karl Radek (Sobelsohn), who were destined to play, even up to the later conflict with Stalin, important roles in the government of the Soviet Union. Ten of these students out of 15 later became commissars. Lenin gave them 43 lessons in political economy, the agrarian question, propaganda methods and tactics of insurrection. It is thus, at the expense of the Okhrana, that the executives of the Bolshevik Revolution, which was to make a *tabula rasa* of Old Russia, were trained.

> "Between late 1905 and late 1906, more than 20,000 Russians were killed or wounded by brutal terrorists across the country."

LENIN'S INFLUENCE

The following year (1910), at the request of his Austro-German paymasters, Lenin left France and, to be closer to Russia, set himself up in Austrian Poland, in Krakow. He was thus better situated to monitor the events taking place in Russia, and also to communicate with the spy services in Russia and Berlin, whom he was able to furnish with reliable information. At this time the former Chuvash student played, with imperturbable self-assurance and the greatest success, three roles: To the Okhrana he continued to be a accomplished *agent provocateur* whose assignment was the dismemberment of the Social Democrat Party; to the central empires

(Austria and Germany) he was a spy with a powerful autonomous service at his disposal; to his intimates he was the fiercest, most pitiless enemy that czarist Russia and worldwide bourgeoisie could possibly imagine.

It is hard to imagine the importance of the role Lenin played at this time in the interior politics of Russia. We have seen, through the dossiers of Andre Romanov and Bossiak, how he dealt with the revolutionary committees of Russia, turning his rivals in to the authorities and enjoying, in return, complete liberty of action for his own personal conspiracies. He also had the Red press. *Pravda*, which presented his extremist viewpoints, with Chernomazov as director and Starlechanov for his assistant, were both under the control of the political police. Finally, there was the Duma, for which the intermediary was Malinowsky, who came quite frequently to visit Lenin in Krakow.

Peter Stolypin was appointed prime minister by Czar Nicholas II in 1906, during a period of great social upheaval in Russia. Stolypin advocated many reforms designed to quell public dissent and stem the rising tide of terrorism enveloping Russia. On Aug. 25, 1906, assassins tried to kill him. Stolypin was only slightly injured, but 28 people were killed, including his 15-year-old daughter. His three-year-old son was badly wounded. He was not so lucky on Sept. 1, 1911. While attending the opera, Stolypin was shot by Dmitry Bogrov, an Okhrana informer and double agent. Allegedly Stolypin stood up and announced he was happy to die for the czar, blessing Nicholas with the sign of the cross. He died four days later.

This Malinowsky was a bandit by profession, sentenced four times for burglary, but of course this did not bother Lenin, who liked to say: "The Bolshevik Party is not a convent for well-bred young girls; a scoundrel, precisely because he is a scoundrel, can be very useful to us."

Enlisted in Lenin's extremist organization, Malinowsky was elected to the Duma in 1911, thanks to the intervention of the police, who arrested his competitor Krikov and kept him in prison during the whole electoral campaign. In the Duma he became known for the violence of his speeches, but the workers' committees never suspected that his speeches, which he would not have been capable of writing, were drafted for him by Lenin or Zinoviev, then edited by the head of the Okhrana, Bielitsky, who perfected them.

Later, in the files of the Imperial Police, a record was found of the compensation Malinowsky received for his services: 500 rubles a month. No one suspected this state of affairs. Thus, when a certain Jitomirsky, a Bolshevik agent, was unmasked by Bourtsev, Lenin, pretending great indignation, sent Malinowsky to Bourtsev to make inquiries—but above all, to try to discover the sources of the information that had allowed the latter to identify the traitor. Totally unsuspecting, Bourtsev revealed them to the envoy, and Lenin made good use of the information.

In 1914 a new secretary of state of the interior, Junkovsky, learned of Malinowsky's double dealing and was shocked. He caused him to be paid a year's salary (6,000 rubles) and invited him to emigrate. When this expulsion became known, cries of vengeance rose up among all the revolutionary groups.

This did not prevent Lenin from receiving Malinowsky at Krakow and assigning him a new task. He sent him to Germany, where, during World War I, he was employed to spread Bolshevik propaganda in the camps for Russian prisoners.

After the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, Malinowsky hastened to return to Russia to put himself at Lenin's disposal. But meanwhile the latter had become dictator, and was not eager to have people reappear in his life who could remind him of his stint with the Imperial Police.

Therefore, to his great surprise, Malinowsky was thrown in prison. Lenin had him shot a few days later, at the same time as Bielitsky, who had had the misfortune to fall into the hands of his former agent. Lenin did not want to leave alive anyone who could expose his previous role in the Okhrana.

In August 1914, the declaration of war found Lenin still in Krakow. To his great stupefaction, he was arrested some days later by a local police commissioner, whom his mysterious way of life had intrigued for some time. The commissioner was certain he had captured a Russian spy.

With this clueless bureaucrat Lenin took a high-

handed approach, and demanded that the Austrian general staff be informed by telegram of his arrest. The police commissioner complied, with the vague feeling that he had committed a blunder. Within 24 hours an imperious telegram signed by Gen. Conrad von Hoetzendorff ordered the release of the detainee, who received the apologies of the man who had arrested him.

SETTING UP "DEFEATIST PARTIES"

The war, with its blockades and battle fronts, paralyzed Lenin's activities in Russia. In the rest of Europe, on the other hand, they flourished. From the end of 1914, once the German general staff realized the impossibility of the Central Powers winning solely by force of arms, they envisaged the creation of defeatist parties in the Allied countries. The first name that occurred to Wilhelm II's generals was that of Lenin. They set him up in Switzerland, in Zurich, choosing this neutral territory as a base for correspondence with revolutionaries from the targeted countries.

How this correspondence resulted in the convocation of international assemblies in Kienthal (1916) and Zimmerwald (1915) it is not in the scope of this article to describe. That episode of the revolutionary underbelly of the "Great War" would require a whole volume in itself. We will just note that a profound perturbation resulted from these meetings, which had at first been viewed as of little interest. In France, a few months after Kienthal, alongside publications like the *Bonnet Rouge* ("Red Cap"), which represented mainly Masonic and bourgeois defeatism, there appeared *La Vague* ("The Wave"), printed and distributed by the thousands, which reflected Lenin's ideas. The latter, meanwhile, had the shrewdness to make French socialist members of Parliament such as Brizon and Alexandre Blanc, for whom he had no sympathy, take responsibility for the publication.

In short, Lenin worked in all the countries to split the Second International, by detaching a left wing, openly revolutionary, which served as a counterweight to the "sacred Union" of Jules Guesde, Albert Thomas etc, who represented the power of the bourgeoisie. It is this left wing that would later become the Third International, for which Lenin had already built the framework in the different countries with which he was in constant correspondence.

However, it is surprising to realize how small the Bolshevik Party really was at this time: a few dozen members. Most of its strength was in Russia, separated from its leader by the battle front, and most of its members were working for the Okhrana. The real fanatics, of whom only a small number were outside of Russia, were just a handful.

Lenin would have been practically alone if Zinoviev had not been there. Zinoviev brought in for him whole groups of revolutionaries, absolutely uncompromising and ready for the most extreme acts of daring. These were members of the former Jewish Bund, an international terrorist organization whose command had been located in Russian Poland before the war, and whose branches were everywhere where there was a Jewish population. It is this Jewish Bund that would constitute the main part of Lenin's troops when he launched his grab for power in Russia, and who would become his commissars, his high officials and his executioners.

> "Germany put at Lenin's disposal a special train that would convey him to Russia, and 40 million gold marks, to be used to recruit his staff and pay his murderous foot soldiers."

A DISASTROUS YEAR

The year 1917 was a terrible one. It began with the most somber of omens, and which almost saw the collapse of the monarchy of Nicholas II, the fortunes of the Allies and the independence of Europe. Twenty years of philosophical daydreams and accumulated errors had undermined the authority of this most debonair of sovereigns. He succumbed before a politico-parliamentary conspiracy he could have tamed in 48 hours had he had the soul of British King Charles I—so much less revolutionary was Russia of 1917 than England of 1649. He discouraged his last defenders—took the weapons from their hands and docilely offered his throat to the knife.

All at once, the Russian army, which was holding off, on the "eastern front," 2 million soldiers of the Central

Powers, lost 90% of its forces. Those who remained survived only through the energy of their military leaders, who maintained as well as they could the cohesion of their troops. Berlin glimpsed victory ahead.

But this failed to materialize. The provisional Russian government, which existed only by the grace of the Allies, owed it to them to proclaim their loyalty to the common cause, and succeeded in planning an offensive in Galicia, where the morale of the Russian army remained a little better than elsewhere.

Vain efforts! The German High Command had taken its precautions and had already introduced into the crack in the tree trunk the explosives that would blow it apart. When the czar abdicated, Lenin was informed by his silent partners in Berlin that the hour of decisive action had struck for him. He was to assemble his best propagandists, leave for Russia with them, and inject into this sick colossus the bacillus that would kill it.

Germany put at his disposal for this purpose a special train that would convey him to his destination, and 40 million gold marks, to be used to recruit his staff and pay his foot soldiers. Provided with such resources, Lenin would have a good chance against the spineless government that presided for the moment over the destinies of the great Slavic empire. Thus, world opinion followed with anguished stupefaction the progress of the famous "sealed train" carrying northward the crew recruited by Lenin with the help of German gold.

The men who played cards and joked gaily on the padded seats of this special train would cause the death of 66 million Russians [according to Dick Fojut and Alexander Solzhenitsyn—Ed.], appall the world by their unimaginable cruelties and initiate a duel with Western civilization—including, of course, Germany—that would continue for decades. ✦

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This article is based on information that originally appeared in a 1927 edition of *Revue de Paris*. It was translated by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler***, a talented linguist versed in several European languages. It was edited by TBR's John TIffany.

The Untold Truth About the Bolshevik Revolution

THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
Russia & the Jews
First time ever reviewed in the English language:
The great Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's banned book on
Russian-Jewish relations & the Christian holocaust

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn—whose *Gulag Archipelago* blew the lid off the Soviet death camp system for the entire world to see—was a Nobel Prize winner. He is the only Russian author to become a bestseller in the West. Then he wrote a two-volume series entitled *Two Hundred Years Together*. Book one, *Russian Jewish History 1795-1916*, was translated and published in several languages. However, the book caused an uproar and volume two of the series, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, was suppressed in the West due to pressure from international Zionism. Looking to make sure people had access to the information in the massive book, German historian Udo Walendy reviewed the German translation of the banned book and prepared a detailed review. What you see in this September/October 2008 issue of The Barnes Review is Walendy's groundbreaking work. Broken into 16 sections, the issue covers: The Communist October Revolution; Jewish Involvement in communism; The February 1917 Revolution; the Red Terror; Pogroms in the Russian Civil War; Participation in the Red Army; Jewish Commissars; Bolshevik Uprisings in Post WWI Germany; and seven more eye-opening chapters. So here it is: the only full-length English analysis of Solzhenitsyn's *The Jews in the Soviet Union*. It's a perfect gift for a college or high school student, library, college professor, history teacher, amateur or professional historian etc. So get lots of extra copies. Bulk Sale Prices: 1-3 copies are $8 each; 4-7 copies are $7 each; 8-19 copies are $6 each; 20 or more are just $5 each. S&H included inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) To order your copies of this issue, send payment using the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Please remember to specify the *September/October 2008 edition*. See this and hundreds more Revisionist items online at www.barnesreview.org.

Emigré Russian Fascists From Revolution to WWII

Except during the U.S. Civil War, America has never really had to resort to totalitarian measures to ensure her security. With the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Atlantic to the east, good neighbor Canada to the north, and compliant neighbor Mexico to the south, there has been no need to do so. As the Europeans are fond of saying, "God protects children, drunks and the United States of America." But for the countries of Europe in the inter-war period (1919-1939), with perfidious Albion to the west, superpower USSR to the east, the Arctic Ocean to the north, and the Muslim world to the south, the situation was quite different.

By Daniel W. Michaels

Menaced as they were by the triumph of communism in Russia, the Europeans needed a tough, new form of government to protect their homelands against the subversion, revolutionary agitation, propaganda, espionage and threats to their very existence posed by the Soviet Union. Fascism, many Europeans thought, was precisely the type of society required in that it offered a popular ideology based on the unique traits of each individual nation's people, history, religion and culture that was just as assertive, powerful and convinced of its own destiny as was communism. Fascism was seen as European, whereas communism was deemed to be Asiatic. Fascism particularly appealed to the youth of Europe, offering a fresh new spirit. In the 1930s, it was Europe's chosen reaction to atheistic communism and its rejection of materialistic capitalism. In a word, fascism was and still is a form of ultra-nationalism: the absolute antithesis of communism.

Mussolini in Italy was first to choose the path of fascism and in doing so restored unity and strength to his people. Lest people forget, Mussolini was admired by discerning leaders the world over for his achievements up to the time of World War II and his alliance with Germany. Adolf Hitler was himself a student and admirer of Mussolini and remained loyal to him until the very end. Unlike the other fascistic European countries, German national socialism had a strong revolutionary pagan element that some worried might one day replace Christianity. The Germans also relied heavily on racial theories, while the Italians drew their inspiration from antiquity—the Roman Empire.

During the World War II period, other European countries did have political parties and movements that shared fascism's main goal of defeating communism, but they were unlike Italy and Germany in that they chose to retain their traditional institutions. The Falange Party in Spain and Estado Novo policies in Portugal drew on Catholicism and pride in the empires each had built in the Americas, Africa and Asia for their strength.

The Iron Guard Party in Romania protected Catholic Orthodoxy just as the Arrow Cross Party in Hungary defended Catholicism. Yet neither Romania nor Hungary can be considered totalitarian in the sense that Germany and Italy were. The fascism attributed to the White Russians, who were expelled from their homeland by the Reds and who sought to win back their country by identifying with fascist Italy and national socialist Germany, was so unique that it might not be considered fascism at all.

Immediately following the communist revolution, all Russians of the upper social classes who did not accept and support the new government either fled the country or were expelled, murdered or incarcerated by its new rulers. The flood of émigrés and expellees first sought escape to the West, eventually settling mainly in Paris and Berlin. The very lucky ones reached the United States. But when the communists blocked these exits to the West, the flood reversed course and the refugees found homes in the Far East in China in cities like Harbin, Shanghai and Mukden. All of them hoped one day to turn around, defeat the communists and return to their homes and country. To this end, the militants among them were quickly attracted to Mussolini's fascist movement and Hitler's Nazi Germany as offering the best hope to defeat communism. President Roosevelt's recognition of the USSR and his cordial relations with the communist rulers disheartened the victims and resistors of communism everywhere.

KONSTANTIN RODZAEVSKY

Joining the stream of refugees to the Far East city of Harbin in 1925 was 20-year-old Konstantin Rodzaevsky from Blagoveshchensk, Siberia, on the Russo-Chinese border, destined by 1931 to become the leader (*vozhd*) of the Russian Fascist Party in the Far East. Members of the Russian Fascist Party addressed each other as "comrade-in-arms" (*soratnik)* so as not to share the communist "tovarish."

Until the completion of the Chinese Eastern Railway, an extension of the Trans-Siberian Railway, Harbin had been a simple fishing village on the Songhua River. By the 1930s, however, after the Japanese Kwantung Army occupied the city (February 1932), it became a hotbed of anti-communist, pro-Japanese activities. With its mixture of Russians, Chinese, Jews, Japanese and others, Harbin, sometimes referred to as Russia's Far East Moscow, quickly became a major cosmopolitan center in Northeast China—ideal for international intrigue and criminal activity. Spies abounded. Among the Western agents was the mysterious Italian mercenary Amleto Vespa, who sold his services to all, and the American Isaiah Oggins, a Jew from Connecticut, who spied for the NKVD. Oggins' superior in the Far East was Charles Emile Martin, a Ukrainian Jew whose real name was Matus Steinberg. The two men posed as representatives of Italian producers of aircraft.

Young Rodzaevsky took an eclectic view of fascism. He too modeled himself on Mussolini. His followers wore black uniforms similar to those of the Italian Blackshirts but, like Hitler, he was fervently anti-Semitic. He proudly adopted the swastika, displaying it at every opportunity. In order to demonstrate his loyalty to the former Russian empire, he also displayed Russian nationalist symbols.

Among Rodzaevsky's first acts was the establishment of an international organization of all White Russian émigrés. Their central office was located in Harbin. The organization had links with 26 nations around the world, of which New York City was the most important. He would soon make contact with the most prominent leader of Russian émigrés in the West to put him and his followers under the same roof.

As for militarizing some of his 12,000 followers, the vozhd persuaded the Japanese to include an all-ethnic Russian force, the Asano Detachment, in their Kwantung Army. It was Rodzaevsky's dream that when the Wehrmacht took Moscow, the Kwantung Army, with its Russian detachment, would join them there and the Germans and Japanese would then install his followers as the new government of liberated Russia.

> "It was in the open environment of United States and the Far East that Russian fascism truly flourished."

Of course it was a naive dream. Hitler had already made it clear that he had no intention of fighting and destroying the Red Army simply to have it replaced with a Russian Nationalist Army with imperialistic ambitions. The Japanese, too, had no intention of using the Asano detachment or any other Russian force in actual combat with the Kwantung Army. They would consent only to using the Russians for underground, subversive operations and intelligence work. Because the Europeans kept strict controls over the Russian émigrés, it was in the open environment of the United States and the Far East that Russian fascism flourished.

ANASTASY VONSIATSKY

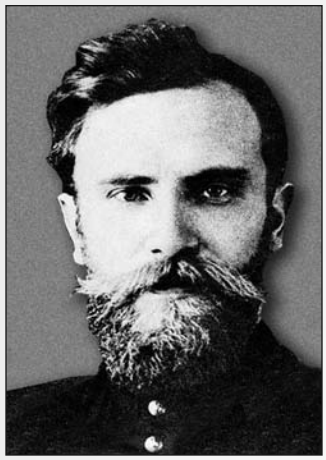
Rodzaevsky's counterpart in the West, Anastasy Vonsiatsky—head of the Russian Fascist Party—lived in another world halfway around the globe in Putnam, Connecticut.

Except for their common resolve to throw the Bolshevik usurpers out of Russia, the two gentlemen, one an aristocratic millionaire and the other a rough-hewn Siberian, could not be more different. Born in Warsaw, Poland (then part of the Russian Empire), in 1898, Vonsiatsky, a descendent of the Polish gentry in service to the czar, was himself thoroughly Russified and was preparing to follow the family tradition in the service of Czar Nicholas II, until, that is, the advent of the October Revolution (sometimes referred to as "Jewish October"). Immediately after the revolution, Vonsiatsky, who was a military cadet in St. Petersburg at the time and loyal to the czar, joined the counterrevolutionary White forces. The name "Vonsiatsky" is sometimes cynically rendered as "von Siatsky" because of the very uncommon occurrence of Poles in cordial service to Russians. Baltic Germans, on the other hand, were often supportive of the czar.

Vonsiatsky quickly found his way into Gen. Pyotr Nikolayevich Wrangel's White Army in southern Russia, seeing combat against the Red Army in Rostov and the Crimea. Following the defeat of the Whites, however, Vonsiatsky evacuated first to Constantinople and then to France. While in Paris the young militant refugee luckily met and married a wealthy American lady, Marion Ream Stephens, who was to support him and his subsequent anti-Bolshevik activities in the years to come from her grand estate in Thompson, Connecticut.

Vonsiatsky became a naturalized American citizen in 1927 and was given a U.S. Army reserve officer's commission in 1930. In due course the young anti-communist easily adapted to the comfortable life style of a young Connecticut squire and socialite. He wrote musical comedies and religiously attended Brown-Yale football games. In his social life, Vonsiatsky associated with fellow White Russian émigrés, including former Russian Princes Nikita Aleksandrovich Romanov, Theodor Aleksandrovich Romanov, Daniel Volkonsky and Felix Yusupov. The last named Yusupov is known, among other things, for having allegedly shot Rasputin. His distinguished colleagues referred to Vonsiatsky as "the Count."

Just as Rodzaevsky was doing in the Far East, Vonsiatsky was recruiting like-thinking émigré anti-communists in the United States, organizing them in the Russian Fascist Party, the headquarters of which were located on the Vonsiatsky estate in Thompson. In publications and statements made in the pre-war period, in the face of the anti-German



Left, Konstantin Rodzaevsky was the leader of the Russian Fascist Party in the Far East. Right, Anastasy Vonsiatsky was the leader of the Russian Fascist Party in the West. Vonsiatsky was lucky enough to meet and marry a rich American woman from Connecticut. In America he rubbed shoulders with the likes of former Russian royalty, such as Felix Yusopov and his wife, Princess Irina Alexandrovna, the only niece of Czar Nicholas II. Yusopov is best known as one of the alleged murderers of Grigory Rasputin (see below). Vonsiatsky was later arrested in America. The FDR administration succeeded in having him convicted as a spy.

Shortly after the abdication of Nicholas II, Prince Felix Yusopov and his wife, Princess Irina Alexandrovna, fled Russia, but only after hurrying to the Moika Palace to grab paintings by Rembrandt and some jewelry. A portion of the jewels were used to bribe officials to escape the country without the necessary visas. Although they later lost their wealth due to bad business decisions and the 1929 Wall Street crash, they did win a small fortune in a lawsuit against MGM movie studio over the details of a film entitled *Rasputin and the Empress*. Yusopov objected to the fact that, in the movie, Rasputin was falsely depicted as having seduced Yusopov's beautiful wife (above right).

sentiment that was being cultivated by the American media and government, Vonsiatsky explained his party's views:

> Fascisms are different. The German, Italian and Russian fascisms are different in many respects. The Russian Fascist Party is just a united movement of Russians against communism, and fascism is the only political society on the Earth at the present time that can wipe out communism. Force is the only thing that can knock it down. . . . The Russian Party of which I am the leader does not support either German or Japanese ambition for hegemony in Europe or the Far East. . . . Our Party is not anti-Semitic. . . . Our organization is banned in Germany and Japan. . . . I herewith emphasize that the activities of our organization are against the present Soviet government alone and that in no way whatsoever does it act against the Constitution of the United States or violate its laws, which we loyally support.

Japanese Gen. Araki Sadao hoped the Russian fascists could join forces and help somehow to defeat the Soviets.

In May 1933, Vonsiatsky obtained the agreement of fellow *soratniki* to establish the All-Russian Fascist Organization (VFO) in the United States. The émigré organizations also operated several newspapers—*Fashist*, *Nash Put* and *Natsiya*—to report on developments of concern to the Russian community.

Vonsiatsky repeatedly made it clear that Mussolini was his fascist role model, not Hitler, and that therefore anti-Semitism was not part of his program. Indeed, Russian fascism maintained a deeply religious character centered in the Russian Orthodox Church, thereby distinguishing it from the paganism of German and Italian fascism. In 1936 Amleto Vespa remarked disapprovingly: "The Russian fascists are a libel on the good name of Italian fascism and an insult to all that it represents under Il Duce."

A JOINING OF FORCES

It was inevitable that at some point Rodzaevsky in the Far East and Vonsiatsky, his counterpart in the United States, would become aware of each other and attempt to join forces. That point was reached in October 1933 when Rodzaevsky invited Vonsiatsky to Harbin, suggesting that they amalgamate their two parties in a global organization representing all Russian fascists. The invitation was accepted and the two leaders agreed to meet first for preliminary discussions in Tokyo in March 1934 and then proceed to Harbin in April to formalize the agreement. Japan's Gen. Araki Sadao, a long-term Russian specialist in the Imperial Army, monitored the proceedings. The general's apparent concern was to determine how the growing White Russian community could best be utilized in the event war should occur between the Soviet Union and Japan. Even Stalin had become concerned about the possibility of an alliance between the White Russian émigrés and the Japanese Empire.

It quickly became clear in Tokyo that the two men had serious differences of opinion on basic policy that could not possibly be bridged. While they agreed to merge Rodzaevsky's RFP with Vonsiatsky's VFO, thenceforth to be called the All-Russian Fascist Party (VFP), the U.S. contingent refused to accept any of Rodzaevsky's anti-Semitic programs. Not only had Vonsiatsky's first wife been Jewish, but the physician who once saved his life was also Jewish. He was therefore emotionally indebted. Tagged philo-Semitic, the Count's political views became more suspect than ever, although his second wife's wealth was still very much needed. Nonetheless, the two leaders proceeded on to Harbin in April to conclude the merger.

Difficulties began upon their arrival in Harbin. Rodzaevsky would not hold their meeting in the best hotel because it was Jewish owned. Nor could he hold it in the second best hotel because it was Soviet owned. They finally stayed in a Japanese hotel close to Harbin's most fashionable nightspot, Cabaret Fantasia. Although the hosts and the attendees all hailed the merger, it clearly was not a success. The differences between the two parties proved too great to be overcome. By the summer of 1935, the schism was complete.

Both men believed that the brutal Bolshevik government in their homeland could not possibly last. Radzaevsky and Vonsiatsky both operated under the illusion that as soon as the Imperial Japanese Army and the Wehrma-

cht had defeated the Red Army, they would be summoned to Moscow either to reinstate czardom or to establish a free national government. In June 1941, a few days after the Wehrmacht launched Operation Barbarossa, Rodzaevsky announced, "The Russian national revolution has started! There is no turning back. Russia will either perish or be ours!" And Vonsiatsky said, "As soon as the Nazi flag flies over Moscow, I shall within 20 hours inform the State Department that I am representing the Russian national government in America."

POWERFUL ENEMIES AND LITTLE SUPPORT

When it became clear that Japan had no intention of attacking the Soviet Union and that the Roosevelt and Churchill governments were not just collaborating with Josef Stalin but were actually his allies, the more astute members of the All-Russian Fascist Party realized that victory was no longer in the cards. They knew that in August 1939 the First Soviet Mongolian Army Group, under the command of General Zhukov, had scored a decisive victory over Japan's Kwantung Army in the Battle of Khalkhin Gol. But with no other course of action possible, Radzaevsky and his *soratniki* in the Far East clung hopefully to the Imperial Japanese Army. When the Russian fascists began hearing stories about the harsh treatment given to Soviet prisoners of war, the fate of forced laborers and acts against the Russian people allegedly committed by the Germans, many began to soften their attitude toward Stalin and some even became pro-Stalin. Nonetheless, Rodzaevsky's slogan, sounding much like Winston Churchill's in the West when trying to justify collaboration with Stalin,[1] remained, "Even with the devil (Hitler), always against Bolsheviks!"

In the United States, Vonsiatsky, who had merely been considered a nuisance before the Pearl Harbor attack, was arrested in early 1942, indicted, tried and convicted for espionage. Like the subsequent Nuremberg Military Tribunals, much of the incriminating evidence against the defendant was hearsay and never proved.

The U.S. government agency tasked with ferreting out alleged fascist supporters of Germany, Japan and Italy in the 1930s and 1940s was the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Its founder and key member was Democratic Congressman Samuel Dickstein. Much beloved in New York City, Dickstein, a Jewish immigrant from Lithuania, was reelected 11 times to Congress and later served as a justice on the New York State Supreme Court until his retirement. His career would have been considered another unqualified American success story except for the fact that he was later found out to be a paid NKVD agent for most of his life. *Conservapedia* described him as follows:

> In 1934, Dickstein introduced the "Dickstein Resolution" (H.R. 198) calling for the establishment of a special committee of the U.S. House of Representatives to investigate "un-American Activities." Under the pretext of investigating U.S. fascists, he used the so-called "McCormack-Dickstein Committee" to launch a series of "witch hunts" or inquisitions, persecuting and smearing anti-communist businessmen, Soviet refugees and Trotskyites (whom Stalin had labeled "agents of fascism"). Dickstein was a Soviet agent at the time, code-named "Crook." For his services, the NKVD paid him more than $12,000 in the depths of the Great Depression—equivalent to more than $180,000 today [1997].

In August 1945 a massive Soviet army of a million and a half men under the command of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, a force twice the size and strength of the opposing Japanese Army, decisively smashed the Kwantung Army and occupied the Far East, including Harbin. Having lost the protective shield of the Japanese Imperial Army, not only the *soratniki* but also all the White Russians had to make quick life-or-death decisions. Some escaped deeper into China; others surrendered themselves to the Soviet authorities hoping for clemency. But Stalin was not a forgiving man. Most of the exiles that voluntarily surrendered were sent to the Gulag, others were shot. *Vozhd* Rodzaevsky was taken into custody by the Soviets in August 1946 and was dispatched forthwith.

> "The Russian Party of which I am the leader does not support either German of Japanese ambition for hegemony in Europe or the Far East."

By way of contrast, Vonsiatsky was released from

prison in June 1947 and was able to resume his patrician lifestyle with the support of his faithful and generous wife in Connecticut and later in St. Petersburg, Florida, where he died in February 1965.

Russian Fascist Party Blackshirts at Harbin Station, 1934, await the arrival of their leader, Konstantin Rodzaevsky.

CONCLUSION

Neither in the Far East nor in the United States did these disparate groups of bitter political exiles—the White Russian émigrés—have a real power base, i.e., a nation or even an army behind them. Were it not for the financial support of Marion Ream Vonsiatsky in America and the meager support of the Japanese in Asia, the so-called Russian "fascists" might not have even warranted a footnote in the history of World War II. If one can refer to a Russian fascism at all, it would be most comparable to that of Spain in that it consisted of individuals who had already lost their country to agents of the Soviet Union and who were attempting to win it back. But Franco had an army and the support of fascist Italy and national socialist Germany, whereas the Russian fascists had only enemies. Another similarity between the Spanish and the Russian fascists was the fact that traditional Christianity, whether Eastern Orthodox or Roman Catholic, was their strongest defense against communism.

Of the two very different leaders of the White Russian émigrés, Rodzaevsky and Vonsiatsky, the former most resembled a "real" fascist in terms of his beliefs and actions. Vonsiatsky, on the other hand, seemed more to be simply mimicking fascist behavior rather than being a true believer. Indeed, Hitler, like the Italian mercenary Vespa cited previously, suspected that the Vonsiatsky group might actually be a Soviet or American front set up to measure the threat level and to identify political extremists. The Count himself admitted that his movement was not truly fascist, but simply anti-communist.

In conclusion, a word of caution. While it is true that the émigré Russian fascists of the interwar period amounted to little more than a sideshow to the main attractions of World War II, the first signs of genuine fascist stirrings in Russia proper have already been evident for some time. If Russia one day concludes that her very existence as an independent national state is threatened by outside international forces, she might, like other European states before her, embrace a Russian version of fascism wholeheartedly.[2] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 "If Hitler invaded hell, I would make at least a favorable reference to the devil in the House of Commons."

2 TBR recommends the book *Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin*, in which Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson details the nationalist beliefs of the current Russian leader. Softcover, 176 pages, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.—Ed.

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DANIEL W. MICHAELS was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

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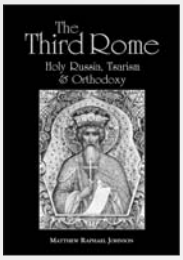

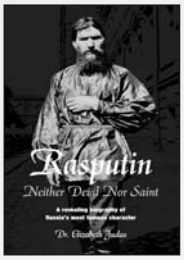

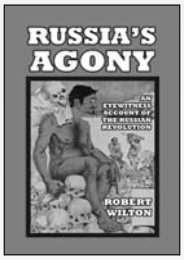

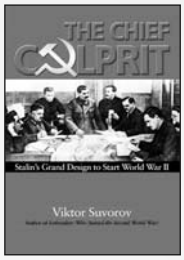

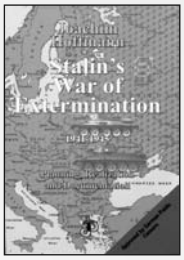

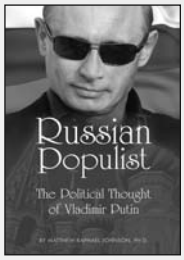

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MYSTERIOUS MEGALITHIC MASTER BUILDERS OF MALTA

AMONG THE GREATEST ENIGMAS OF THE PAST are the massive megalithic ruins of Malta. More than 1,000 years before pharaonic Egypt's Great Pyramid began to dominate the Giza Plateau, the central Mediterranean archipelago of Malta had already become an unlikely setting for public works projects on a colossal scale. Why anonymous—yet highly sophisticated—building engineers traveled to such a remote, barren, little island for raising sacred structures of a kind never before attempted is more than an enduring mystery.

By Marc Roland

"Because of Malta's special place in the wider story of civilization," explains the well-known British researcher Graham Hancock, "it is a fundamental issue of global prehistory, as well. For how can we claim to have understood the origins of civilization if we have failed to unravel properly the processes and motivations, the skills and the ideas, that led up to the creation of humanity's first-ever works of monumental religious architecture?"[1] His question is augmented by the unknown fate of the ancient stonemasons and their peculiar choice for the Herculean expression of their genius. Malta covers about 300 square kilometers, about twice the size of Washington, D.C., and is made up mostly of low, rocky, flat and dissected plains, with no forests, woodlands or permanent pastures. Just about 38% of the territory is arable, of which 3% yields permanent crops. Only 10 square kilometers of Malta are irrigated. Yet, this hot, unproductive, obscure location, together with its much smaller and even more inhospitable neighboring island of Gozo, features 23 megalithic structures, including seven limestone temples dated to about 3500 B.C. (The third island, tiny Comino, contains no large megalithic structures.)

"Six stand alone," according to Dr. David Trump, a leading authority on ancient Malta, "10 are in pairs, and there is one group of three, and one of four. Five more structures of similar type have irregular plans, and there are at least 20 scatters of megalithic blocks, which could represent the last vestiges of former temples. It is, on the whole, unlikely that many more remain to be discovered. The number destroyed without trace we shall never know."[2]

> "One of the most impressive—yet little-known — megalithic sites in the world is on the small Mediterranean archipelago of Malta."

In any case, surviving remains confirm that Malta was once, in deep prehistory, a populous, thriving ceremonial center. Archeologists speculate that perhaps as many of the structures were obliterated with the construction of Valletta, the capital city, in 1566, by the Order of Saint John, the German Protestant branch—*Der Johannritterorden*—of the Knights Hospitaller,

Views of Malta's amazing megalithic complex

The three islands that make up the republic of Malta are Malta, Gozo and Comino. They lie in nearly the exact center of the Mediterranean Sea. Above: 1. Gigantija on the Maltese island of Gozo. 2. A Maltese trilithon. 3. Entrance to Hagar Qim under its protective tent, installed during 2009. 4. The Hypogeum today. 5. Spiral entrance at Hal Saflini. 6. A well-crafted Mother Earth figurine lies asleep at the Hypogeum.

Europe's oldest chivalric organization.

Although the ancient structures have their own, individual characteristics, all are variants on an architectural theme they share in common. A leveled, terraced, oval forecourt leading to the ceremonial entrance is faced on one side by temple facades. These are formed by a single row of orthostats—large stone slabs laid on end and oriented south or southeast. The facades open in two, equal orthostats surmounted by one massive stone lintel in a trilithon configuration to frame a large doorway. Additional trilithons create a stone-paved passage leading to a pair of egg-shaped chambers, or apses, open on either side of the corridor. The temples' internal sections were made of globigerina limestone, different from the more weather-resistant coralline limestone that went into their external walls. The softer globigerina allowed artists to carve running spiral motifs, together with images of trees, plants and various animals, into works of sculpted relief.

Today, the structures are entirely open to the sky, although their original condition may have included ceilings and roofs. Until the late 20th century discovery of Turkey's Gobekli Tepe, Malta's solar temples were the oldest free-standing structures on Earth. At the nearby island of Gozo, amid the haunting ruins of Gigantija, the "Giants Tower," stood monoliths 50 feet tall surrounded by walls composed of individual blocks weighing in excess of 50 tons. The two-ton ceremonial doors at Malta's Tarxien temple pivoted at a finger's touch on boulders shaped into perfect spheres used as ball-bearings. How a pre-industrial people could have been responsible for such outstanding achievements is beyond all present understanding.

Incorporated into Malta's temple construction were very specific alignments with celestial phenomena, most particularly, solar orientations. At Hal Saflieni, for example, on the morning of the summer solstice, the first rays of the Sun illuminate the edge of a decorated megalith between the first apses. The same effect occurs on a megalith in the opposite apse at sunrise of the winter solstice. The Sun's rays on the mornings of both the vernal and autumnal equinox pass straight through the principal doorway to reach an innermost central niche.

Hancock personally witnessed the immemorial spiritual interplay of light and shadow:

> It was then, as the rays of the Sun were projected on to a great megalith flanking the south side of the central axis, that I understood for the first time how subtle and pure, how understated, and yet how purposive, was the architectural genius of its builders. These people, who could achieve the most precise and painstaking alignments in the medium of cumbersome and gigantic stone, had not only been master architects and engineers—-and first-class observational astronomers—-but also excellent practical mathematicians and geometers. And all of this, presumably, had been harnessed for something else, some greater or transcendent objective that was somehow expressed in the temples.[3]

Their astronomical alignments, originally repeated at least seven times across the islands, went beyond any need for a mundane agricultural calendar, but instead were special effects in a religious theater that must have engaged Malta's ancient inhabitants.

"So, too, the summer solstice represented for the ancient builders of Malta the epitome of existence."

While they left behind neither written records nor oral traditions detailing their belief system, we may logically infer from the temples' celestial orientations that they sought to integrate men and women into the fundamental rhythms of life. Participating in the longest night of the year dramatized the inevitability of death followed by recurrence of life with the return of longer daylight.

So, too, the summer solstice represented for the ancient builders of Malta the epitome of existence, while the spring and fall equinox were the pivot points of cosmic balance. Malta's sacred sites put their Sun-worshippers in accord with these annual, immutable forces, providing a social and personal sense of harmony between their inner and outer worlds. Hancock writes:

> [These temples] were not simple, rough-and-ready building experiments, as one might expect, but beautiful, accomplished, harmonious structures that were the work of master architects, planners and stonemasons, from the very beginning. Not monuments that were easy to make, but monuments that were extremely difficult to make—and that would be difficult to make in any epoch, with any technology. . . . But

next to nothing is known about the temple-builders themselves. We do not know what language they spoke. They have left us no script to decipher that might shed light on their rituals, customs, history or beliefs. There are no records elsewhere in the world from so ancient a period that refer to them. So, their extraordinary works of art and stone that endured the passage of the ages are now the only means we have to access all that is most interesting about them. . . .[4]

MALTA'S EARLY CULTURE

Mainstream scholars believe Malta's first human inhabitants were Neolithic farmers arriving by boat or raft from Sicily around 5200 B.C. For the next 14 centuries, they crafted pottery, built rudimentary huts, small stone rooms and twin-chambered, rock-cut tombs, but nothing more impressive.

Then, abruptly and without precedent, the first massive temple, Gigantija, appeared on Gozo, about 5,800 years ago, followed almost immediately thereafter by the megalithic transformation of Malta. Just as suddenly as this ubiquitous construction phase flourished, it came to a full stop, for causes unknown, about 2200 B.C., ushering in a dark age that lingered more than 1,000 years, until Phoenicians began colonizing the island. Then came Greeks, Romans and Arabs, who contributed to Malta's post-stone age mix.

Conventional Archeologists teach that the great limestone monuments were entirely indigenous, the logical outcome of native cultural growth isolated from all external influences, and unique in all the world. As Trump asserts, "there is nothing looking remotely like one of these temples outside the Maltese islands."[5] But this textbook explanation of prehistory is weak.

There are, in fact, no precursors of any kind to the temples. "It's the absence of background to the temples," Hancock states, "the fact that they're suddenly just there, almost ready-made, without any obvious antecedents."[6] That overseas "farmers" would have ever been attracted to the desert-like conditions of the Maltese islands is difficult to accept. And, contrary to Trump, there are some remarkable parallels beyond the ancient central Mediterranean culture.

For instance, a curved, limestone object resembling a fat comma with an eye at one end in the National Museum of Malta is the only example of its kind so far

Similarities to Irish Megalithic Sites?

Above, a view of a doorway at the Hal Tarxien temple complex on Malta. The same kind of huge, stone basins seen above right (and in many other Maltese megalithic sites) are also found at megalithic structures in Ireland (inset right, a basin from Knowth, Ireland). New Grange's exterior facade was also decorated with the same kind of spiral motifs found throughout contemporaneous Malta (bottom photo). But the Maltese megaliths are an estimated 600 years older than New Grange, prompting the question: Did outsiders really introduce Neolithic culture to the Maltese islands, or could it have actually originated there and spread northward throughout the rest of Europe and beyond?

found on the island, but it compares exactly, even to size (approximately one inch across) with *magatama*. These are ritual articles commonly known in Japan, where they are associated with that land's own stone age culture, the Jomon, more than 8,000 years old. The amazing find of even one *magatama* in a Gigantija Phase context is physical evidence for a possible contemporaneous contact between stone age Europe and the Far East.

Unlike any other prehistoric temple in Malta, the southwestern apse of Hagar Qim encloses "a smoothly hewn white limestone pillar, almost circular in cross-section, with a circumference of about one meter and a height of 1.5 meters," according to Hancock. "Were such an object to be found amidst the ruins of a south Indian temple, it would instantly be recognized as an ancient Sivalingam, the symbol and the manifestation of the god of knowledge, measurement and astronomy," all of which have been encoded in not only Hagar Qim, but its associated monumental structures.[7]

The same kind of huge, stone basins found in many of Malta's temples also occurs at a Neolithic location perched above Ireland's Boyne Valley, where New Grange is a similarly circular, stone sepulcher. So too, its entrance is aligned with sunrise of the winter solstice, when its first rays strike a triple spiral carved into the rear wall of the site's innermost chamber.

"The same kind of huge, stone basins found in many of Malta's temples also occurs at a Neolithic location in Ireland."

The exterior facade was additionally decorated with the same kind of spiral motif found throughout contemporaneous Malta. But Gigantija is 600 years older than New Grange, prompting the question: Did outsiders really introduce Neolithic culture to the Maltese islands, or could it have actually originated there and spread northward throughout the rest of Europe and beyond to other parts of the world?

The megalith builders' birthplace has not been identified, so all bets are on the archaeological table. In other words, are comparisons with Japan's *magatama*, India's Sivalingam, or Ireland's New Grange evidence for long-distance influences at work in ancient Malta? Or could these far-off locations themselves have been impacted by earlier culture-bearers from the central Mediterranean?

INTRIGUING ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

More numerous and revealing parallels, however, were found by Archeologists from the Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici, during their 1987 exploration of Ghar Hasan on Malta's south coast. The Italian team was led by Emanual Anati, professor of Paleoethnology at Lecce University and a world-class authority on cave art. "For the first time in the long history of the cave," he declared eight years later, "a repertoire of Paleolithic art forms was partially uncovered from beneath the stalagmitic encrustations which covered them for the past 15 millennia. The figures numbered altogether approximately 20 designs, and they are painted in red, brown, dark brown and black. They represent various animal figures, an anthropozoomorphic design [like Trois-Frères' famous "Sorcerer"], several handprints, and an array of ideograms. In panel one, at least two of the animal figures represent the elephant, two heavy quadrupeds with a long muzzle. These animals were extinct in Malta before the end of the Pleistocene," about 11,700 years ago, or some 45 centuries before current archaeological opinion places the first humans in Malta.[8] More importantly, Ghar Hasan's imagery is strikingly reminiscent of Old Stone Age (Paleolithic) cave art at Lascaux, Altamira and other sites in France and Spain.

Another subterranean location supporting Paleolithic influences at work in ancient Malta is the Hypogeum, a magnificently carved temple hewn into three levels—stacked vertically atop one another—from solid bedrock, more than 2,000 tons of which were originally removed for construction. Eight rooms comprise the top floor, 19 are on the middle, and six at the bottom, but some rooms branch out into antechambers with their own, inter-connecting passageways.

By no means "primitive" in any sense of the word, the clean lines of its sculpted pillars, galleries, grand staircases, tunnels, shafts and ceremonial entrances suggest an almost modern monumentality, an impression deepened by the smoothly paved floors of the underground labyrinth, half a kilometer square. Roofs were sculpted into gracefully curving ceilings, even into a dome, an ar-

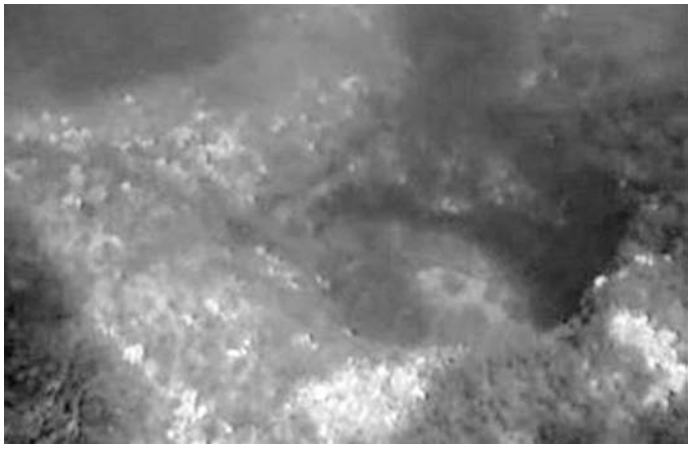
chitectural feature not re-invented until the Roman era.

Some chambers were entirely painted in red ochre. The same color was used in others to paint spirals, disks, volutes, honeycomb patterns, hand-prints, and animal figures. All of these images are reproduced on the Paleolithic cave walls of Western Europe. But none is more intriguing than the depiction of a bison bull at the Hypogeum, because—according to mainstream historians—the bovid was extinct in Malta before the first humans arrived on the island, and was portrayed with special prominence in Paleolithic cave painting.

A few of these images were executed for pleasant contrast in black manganese dioxide, and both pigments were widely used by France's Paleolithic cave artists, 18,000 years ago. "The red wash itself is a recognized feature of early Upper Paleolithic cultures," Maltese researcher Dr. Anton Mifsud points out. "At Tito Bustillo [northern Spain], red wash covers the entire surface of the walls, and this has been dated to the Magdalenian era—15,000 B.C."[9]

The Hypogeum has been hollowed out with mysteriously vacant niches, some large enough to accommodate a full-grown man, including a kind of stone speaking tube for amplifying the human voice throughout the entire complex. Its acoustics, as might be imagined, are eminently suited to ritual occasions and musical performances. In fact, a few, broken flutes have been recovered from the ruins. Playing them, along with drums and/or other instruments, as accompaniment for recitations or

Above, an aerial view of the complex at Hagar Qim, Malta, constructed between 3600 and 3200 B.C.—or even further back in time. Below, a Paleolithic structure (the base for a column) about 25 feet beneath the surface of the sea off Malta. Some speculate this indicates an even more ancient creation date for the Maltese megaliths.



choral singing, must have produced some potent dramatic presentations, especially if—as they undoubtedly were— the participants dressed in ceremonial attire.

This remarkable place resembles nothing belonging to a post-ice age, Neolithic culture, anywhere, but is quite similar to underground sacred shrines found at Portugal's Tagus estuary, Bouches-du-Rhône, on the French south coast, and Coizard-Joches, in northeastern France, all of them dated to late Paleolithic times. The difference between these epochs is crucial for grasping the high significance of ancient Malta. The Paleolithic

Period corresponded to the last glacial epoch, when Cro-Magnon Man decorated the cave walls of Western Europe with the earliest and some of the greatest art ever produced. This Old Stone Age terminated with the onset of warmer temperatures that allowed humans to switch from hunting as their primary food-gathering *modus operandi*. In the New Stone Age (Neolithic), agriculture developed to promote social cooperation and shifted artistic expression from the caves to pottery.

Temples such as New Grange or Gigantija originated, most Archeologists tell us, during late Neolithic times, beginning around 4000 B.C. But underscoring the Hypogeum's Paleolithic affinities are Malta's numerous representations of so-called "Venus figurines"—carved stone representations of obese women signifying Mother Earth, and found all across Paleolithic Europe, from Iberia's Atlantic coasts to the Ural Mountains of Russia. How, then, can we explain the presence of a Paleolithic population on the Maltese islands some 10,000 years ago?

Sea levels worldwide were nearly 400 feet lower at that time, because many billions of tons of ocean water had been locked up for 100 centuries in the glaciers. When they began to melt, the territories connecting North Africa and the Italian peninsula across the central Mediterranean were inundated, stranding animals and humans on what became the islands of Gozo and Malta. This late ice age flood is the key to unlocking much of the Maltese mystery, because a number of sunken archaeological discoveries have been made off shore. For them to have arrived at their present depths beneath the surface of the sea, they had to have been built before 13,500 years ago, when sea levels rose sufficiently to cover them.[10]

On Feb. 20, 1994, S.A. Scicluna published a letter in *The Times* of Malta describing "a rock-cut tomb in Sliema [a town located on the northeast coast of the island]; this is now in 25 feet of water, and a prehistoric temple I located last summer under 25 feet of water, also at Sliema. I myself reported this find to President Tabone, to Dr. Michael Frendo, minister of youth and arts and to Dr. Tancred Gouder, director of museums." [11] A Maltese diver for England's Royal Navy and the British Committee of Nautical Archaeology, from which he received commendations for his leadership of several underwater expeditions, Scicluna died in June 2000. Thereafter, another underwater find was made along Malta's north coast at Qawra Point, where a canal cut from the sea-bed at 60 feet beneath the surface is spanned at one section by a limestone bridge, its inner walls scarred with identifiable tool marks.

On the other side of the island, near Marfa Point, off the northwest shore, divers found a stone ruin in about 80 feet of water. The shrine-like cave features a paved floor, like those featured at the Maltese temples, and "three large steps or terraces," according to Hancock, who dove on the site, "each about half a meter high and extending across the width of the cave. [T]hey seemed to be much too straight-edged and right-angled to have been shaped by any natural process, especially in such a sheltered position." He swam to the roof of the "cave," which "was nicely cut and squared off, presenting an extremely symmetrical 'frame' of two verticals and a horizontal upright."

"On the other side of the island, near Marfa Point, divers found a stone ruin in about 80 feet of water."

The waters off Marfa Point also cover parallel pairs of cut channels resembling ruts made by cartwheels proceeding in perfectly straight lines for 60 or more feet. The channels are unquestionably manmade, because they are sometimes "divided into two 'lanes' by a knife-edged ridge of limestone about a hand's-breadth high that had been left in place running the full length of the rut."[13] Remarkably, these lines continue onto dry land at a place referred to as Clapham Junction, where more than 30 pairs of channels cut into the limestone bedrock join and radiate in all directions, although additional, fragmentary traces here and there indicate Malta was once almost entirely criss-crossed by lines. They connect to all its ancient temples, and some run right up to the edge of a cliff facing the tiny, uninhabited isle of Filfla, where they reappear more than three miles away.

While investigating Malta's puzzling lines in the early 1990s, the World Explorers Club president, David Hatcher Childress, found that "a cart track crosses a little spit of land which juts out into the bay. Before the houses and marina were built, this track could be traced on each side of the bay. It is evident that at one time the sea had

not advanced so far as it has now and that there was a road across the valley."[14]

Present archaeological consensus holds that wheeled vehicles were unknown in Europe until circa 2500 B.C. If Malta's ruts are indeed "cart tracks," then wheels were in use there more than 10,000 years earlier.

During the early 20th century, a British science writer, M.A. Murray, described "a tradition in the island that the tracks were made for 'a boat which went on wheels,' a kind of *via sacra*," and cited a native "theory that the motive power for the ancient vehicles was sails."[15] Could stone age builders have actually taken advantage of Malta's incessantly gusty conditions to operate a wind-powered public transportation system for carrying passengers over the length and breadth of the island?

At least its prehistoric cart tracks demonstrate that the Maltese archipelago was inhabited by humans long before the late 6th millennium B.C. date assigned them by conventional Archeologists. Instead, the tracks had to have been laid down more than 13,500 years ago, when sea levels were low enough to have allowed their incision in the dry bedrock.

> "Prehistoric cart tracks demonstrate that humans were probably in Malta as early as 11,500 B.C."

Accordingly, it is my belief that the original civilizers of Malta were not Neolithic farmers sailing from Sicily, but most likely the Paleolithic cave-artists of France and Spain, who fled a resurgence of ice age conditions pummeling Western Europe 170 centuries ago by escaping ever southward, down to the bottom of the Italian peninsula.[16] From there, they walked over dry land to what nearly 4,000 years later would become the floor of the Mediterranean Basin around the Maltese islands, when the last glacial epoch melted in a nearly 400-foot rise in sea levels.

Prior to that dramatic geological event, the refugees continued to perfect their Paleolithic culture, eventually developing the first megalith architecture wedded, after generations of painstaking observation, to precise astronomical alignments—all in the cause of an applied cosmic spiritual concept aimed at uniting society in a common veneration for the sacred cycles of eternity. Gigantija, Hal Saflieni and the rest of Malta's surviving structures represent a progressive development of earlier efforts.

From their central Mediterranean birthplace, a psychological and cultural transformation took place among the Paleolithic Mother Earth worshippers at the Hypogeum to Neolithic followers of Father Sky in the celestial orientation of their temples. The change was powerfully dramatic, and exploded beyond the megalithic homeland, as far west as Ireland's Boyne Valley, north to Turkey's Gobekli Tepe, and India in the east, even as far as Japan. This was the onset of the revolutionary Neolithic Age, with its epicenter at Malta. It flourished for almost 15 centuries, until suddenly coming to an abrupt halt around 2200 B.C. What could have brought about such a sudden termination that virtually obliterated all life across the Maltese archipelago is a question we will discuss in a future issue of TBR. ✦

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MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW over the last several years. See more about Malta in the March/April 2003 issue —$8 from TBR.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts:

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WEARING THE STAR

Historische Tatsachen, founded by Udo Walendy, reports that it was Adm. Wilhelm Canaris of the *Abwehr* and "German" Jewish Zionist and industrialist-bankster, Georg Kareski, who proposed in 1938 to force Jews to wear the "Star of David" for identification in Nazi Germany. Canaris also wanted Berlin's Jews to be put into "barracks or other collective housing," *i.e.*, concentration camps, ostensibly to prevent sabotage and espionage. High-ranking National Socialist officials angrily and repeatedly rejected these outrageous suggestions. Dr. Josef Goebbels ridiculed the requests, recognizing the public outcry and harm to the Nazi cause which would ensue. Despite several such rebuffs, Canaris went directly to the Fuehrer and somehow convinced the latter to introduce the Jewish star (1939 in occupied Poland, and 1941 throughout the Reich). Hitler nevertheless refused to ghettoize the Jews.

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CROATIA PROTECTS MARRIAGE

On Dec. 1, 2013, the people of Croatia voted to approve defining marriage as a "union of man and a woman" in the Balkan nation's constitution. Two-thirds of those voting supported the initiative, which was begun by "In the Name of the Family," a Catholic organization. This is a great victory for traditional Western values. Croatia is primarily Roman Catholic and was not cowed on this matter by either the sodomite lobby or their European Union bureaucratic backers.

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CENTURIES OF STABILITY

While the history of ancient southern Mesopotamia is well-documented by cuneiform records, that of the northern region is not. But two researchers from Poland, Arkadiusz Soltysiak and Martha Bialon, recently examined tooth crown traits of 350 individuals from the central Euphrates valley, now eastern Syria, who lived 4000 B.C.-A.D. 1400. The dental characteristics, like incisor shape and nodules on molars, are mostly hereditary and can be used, similarly to DNA, to determine population changes over time. However, the published results were astonishing. Not unexpectedly, there was little migration during the Bronze Age. But, despite frequent imperialistic wars by Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians and even Alexander the Great and the Macedonians, leading at times to the displacement of millions of Mesopotamians, the people of the central valley were literally largely unmoved by the upheavals. It was only in the 13th century that significant population change occurred, when the Mongols, led by Hulagu, destroyed all of Mesopotamia. Four centuries later, Bedouins finally resettled the area. And now, Khazarian Jews, distant cousins of the Mongols, seek to destroy the region again.

OLDEST BOG BODY FOUND

The Cashel Bog, in County Laois, Ireland, has given up the oldest-known, fleshed bog body in Europe. Cashel Man is about 600 years older than the previous record-holder. According to radiocarbon dating, he lived about 2000 B.C., in the Early Bronze Age. The website Archaeology.org reports that the man's arm was broken by a blow, his spine shattered in two places, and that "he had been struck multiple times in the back with an ax."

SELL 'EM, IF YOU'VE GOT 'EM

TBR readers are familiar with Zionist efforts to profit from the Holocaust®, to the tune of tens of billions of dollars. But Great Britain's *The Mail on Sunday* has recounted a particularly low-end effort to make money off of the slimy underbelly of that industry. The newspaper's investigators found "around 30" items for sale on eBay, alleged to be relics from Nazi concentration camps, including Star of David armbands, shoes and a toothbrush. Most notably, Viktor Kempf, a "Ukrainian" man living in Canada, was offering a "complete Auschwitz uniform worn by a Polish baker who perished in the . . . camp." He was asking 11,300 pounds sterling. He sold similar clothing last year for $18,000 on the commerce website. Kempf claimed he was not "just doing it for the money," but to fund history book projects and "document" the items, said the *Mail*. Right.

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NO EVIDENCE OF MASSACRE

In 2001, a Polish-Jewish professor of history at Princeton, Jan T. Gross, alleged in his book, *Neighbors*, that 1,600 Jews were massacred in the Polish village of Jedwabne on July 10, 1941. What previously had been ascribed to the occupying German army was actually, he claimed, perpetrated by the local Catholic Poles. The story is now a controversial new Polish film, *Aftermath*. Interestingly, Holocaust® defenders are now blaming other supposed victims of German "brutality" for crimes against the once-Chosen People. If, indeed, the Poles (or anyone) did such a thing, what serious reason must they have had? People do not kill their neighbors just because they feel like it. Additionally, according to the website *Nasza Witryna*, Gross based his assertions on the testimony of merely two Jewish "eyewitnesses." The site further claims he used poor sources uncritically, reasoning illogically and subjectively.

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NO GYPSIES ALLOWED

The city of Duisburg, in Germany's Ruhr industrial region, has had it with the years-long flood of Gypsies into certain

neighborhoods. The Roma are aggressive beggars, who accost the locals and bring grossly unhygienic practices with them. It is so bad, that the Socialist-controlled local government has found some common sense and passed a law forbidding Gypsies in the city. Both legal and illegal rentals to the invaders are being suppressed. If the bands of foreigners do not leave Duisberg voluntarily, they will be expelled forcibly. Moreover, no government support will be provided to the newly homeless, just to make clear the message. Officials hope also thereby to deter any further immigration of Romany wanderers from Southeastern Europe.

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NORSE PARLIAMENT IN SCOTLAND

The BBC reported late last year that Archeologists have "confirmed" the location of an ancient Norwegian parliament, called a "Thing," in Dingwall, Ross-shire, northern Scotland. Thought to have been built by the Viking earl, Thorfinn the Mighty, what had been a large mound of earth was uncovered during excavation of a car park. Thorfinn, who also ruled Caithness and the Orkney and Shetland Islands, is believed to have established not only the early city and the Thing, but also "a road, ditch and an aqueduct, known as the Water of Dyke." Typical of the medieval Norse practice, the Thing was originally a small, man-made island (now landlocked) off of a peninsula in the estuary of the Peffery River. Soil samples, subjected to radiocarbon testing, dated to the mid-11th century, while a 1790 plan of the town proved that the location originally had been an islet. The Thing is evidence of a strong, ancient Germanic attachment to representative government.

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RABBI SPEAKS OUT VS. PEDOPHILIA

Seems like it has been all downhill for the Chosen Race, after they mocked and crucified the Messiah. Inciting Roman pogroms against early Christians. Ritual murder of Christian children, like St. Simon of Trent. Now, Vice.com reports on Rabbi Nuchem Rosenberg, who works to expose rampant ritual sodomization of Jewish boys by rabbis and even their own fathers. In some branches of Orthodox Judaism, like the Satmar Hasidim, it appears half or more of the sons have been thus brutalized—some as young as six or seven. Jewish leaders are ruthless toward whistleblowers. Rosenberg recently had bleach thrown in his face and has been expelled from the community. Jews are also the primary makers of child pornography. Britain, particularly, protects the diabolical perpetrators. Happily, Canadian police have spent three years pursuing the mostly Jewish international criminals and mobsters. Over 400 children have been rescued, and nearly 350 perverts have been arrested, says Salman Hossain on www.HenryMakow.com.

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10,500-YEAR-OLD FOOTPRINTS

A single pair of fossilized human footprints, discovered in 1961, finally has been dated. Found in Mexico's Chihuahuan Desert, the prints' age had remained unknown. But Archeologists at Durham University determined that they were made by a human being some 10,500 years ago—almost 5,000 years older than the next most ancient tracks of man in North America. The footprints were preserved in travertine, a sedimentary rock with trace amounts of uranium. Based on the uniform decay rate of uranium into thorium, it was possible to date the prehistoric artifact.

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CANADIAN "NSA" HARD AT WORK

According to a Canadian news report, Communications Security Establishment Canada (CSEC, i.e., Canada's "NSA") tracked the wireless devices of thousands of travelers by using information gleaned from free Internet service provided at an as-yet-unnamed Canadian airport. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) is saying that this revelation comes from a top-secret document pilfered by NSA whistleblower Edward Snowden. According to *The Globe and Mail*, the document allegedly shows that "the CSEC was subsequently able to track travelers for a week or more as they connected to other Wi-Fi locations in cities across Canada." Ontario Privacy Commissioner Ann Cavoukian remarked that this kind of surveillance resembled the activities of a "totalitarian state." Welcome to the 21st century.

ARMOR FOR TERRACOTTA SOLDIERS DISCOVERED

New excavations at the mausoleum of Chinese Emperor Qin (3rd century B.C.) has resolved a longstanding mystery. The burial place is home to the famous Terracotta Warriors—thousands of life-size statues meant symbolically to accompany the ruler as his army in the next life. But scientists have always found it odd that the soldiers and horses had no armor. The latest investigations of an unexplored part of the site have revealed stone helmets and armor for both men and horses. It is predicted that more than 6,000 sets will be unearthed. The stone plates have been burnished to a uniform size and thickness and are connected by bronze wires, providing flexibility in battle. The unwieldy weight of the items indicates that the armor was not intended for actual military use, however. Approximately 700,000 people were employed in construction of the mausoleum.

World Awakes to Zionist Threat?

By Peter Strahl

In November 2013, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) issued an astonishing report on "Discrimination and Hate Crime Against Jews in EU Member States." While it is not surprising that the agency, headed by Morten Kjaerum, published the study, the results nevertheless appear a bit extraordinary and provide some hope that more of the world's population is awakening to the truths reported by THE BARNES REVIEW and other Revisionists for decades.

The extensive survey was carried out in eight countries: France, Belgium, Hungary, Germany, Latvia, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom, where the vast majority of Europe's Jews presently live. On the one hand, the study, which asked many subjective questions about respondents' "feelings," indicates a rather widespread, pathological and nearly psychotic paranoia among members of the Jewish community, referred to by some as "the Tribe."

While very few of those Jews responding to the survey had experienced any recent "anti-Semitic" incidents, more than half of Jews polled expect to be the subject of a verbal or physical attack in the next 12 months. Two-thirds consider "anti-Semitism" a current problem in the EU, and 76% claim it has worsened in the last five years. Three-quarters also claimed that "anti-Semitism" on the Internet is a problem, one that has increased during the same time period. In short, most Jews buy into the notion that the "eternal Jew" is truly the "eternal victim."

But on the positive side, several revealing facts appeared. What was most surprising was that 53% of "verbal attacks" allegedly have come from those identified as Leftists, while only 39% were perceived as originating from "the Right."

It's undeniable that the worldwide web has been a boon for the free flow of ideas and comments on many censored topics, and we see signs of this in the survey results. Evidently, the Internet is knocking holes through the wall of mainstream censorship on topics that, in some nations, are banned for discussion in print or on the radio.

For example, 57% of respondents claimed to have experienced the holocaust being described as a "myth." Another 42% of Jews in Germany had to hear that their race has used the claim of being "holocaust victims" for their own advantage.

In Germany, Belgium, France and Italy, the complaint was made especially frequently that "Israelis behave like Nazis toward the Palestinians." (If only the poor natives of the Holy Land were that well treated!)

Finally, the results of the survey showed clearly that people in Hungary and France—countries until recently most hospitable to Jews—have advanced the furthest in recognizing the realities affecting their lives. Fifty-nine percent of respondents in Hungary heard recently that "Jews are responsible for the present economic crisis" in that country, which long suffered under the rule of Judeo-communists and Judeo–socialists.

That "Jews have too much power " was expressed within earshot of 75% of those polled in Hungary. More than 55% of those polled in France apparently agreed that the Jews have too much power.

These "alarming" statistics have led the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights to call for even more draconian laws against "hate crimes" and for the special protection of Jews over native Europeans. Consequently, it is critically important that Revisionists and other truthseekers consolidate their gains against Zionist hegemony as quickly as possible, so that honesty and integrity are not extinguished from our own people. ✦

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PETER STRAHL is a freelance German language translator for AMERICAN FREE PRESS and THE BARNES REVIEW. He is proud of his European ancestry and grateful to God for the gift of Western Christian civilization. To employ his services, contact him through TBR.

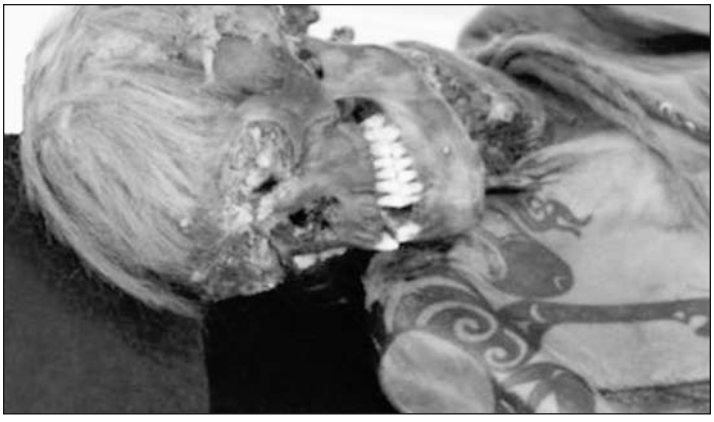
The Siberian Ice Princess

Once upon a time long ago in a land far away, there lived a young princess. She lived and then she died at the tender age of 25. Some 2,500 years later in 1993, a young Russian archeologist, Natalia Polosmak, found her tomb in the region of the Altai Mountains, located where Mongolia, China, Kazakhstan and Russia meet, high up in the mountains in a sacred area called the Pasture of Heaven. But who was she? Who were her people? Was she a ruler? A healer? A priestess? What race was she? These and many more questions are explored in this article by historian Jenifer Dixon.

Top, an artist's recreation of the tomb of the Ice Princess.

By Jenifer Dixon

Thousands of tombs have been found in this area but this was the first of a woman alone. The first discovery of her people known as the Pazyryks was made in the 1920s by a team of Russian archeologists. The Pazyryks are thought to be related to a nomadic people of central Asia called the Scythians by Herodotus. He wrote of woman warriors who could not marry until they had made their first kill of an enemy tribesman. But this lady was no warrior.



A portion of the extensive tattooing found across the body of the Siberian Ice Princess. Unfortunately, soon after her discovery, her well-preserved corpse and the tattoos began to deteriorate leaving us with what we see above.

The first bodies to be found in her tomb were those of horses, sacrificed at the time so that they could accompany the Siberian Ice Princess to the afterlife. Six were found with her. The Pazyryks had acquired great wealth possibly from their trade in horses providing the peoples of Persia, India and China with their superior steeds.

She was outfitted for her burial in thigh-high felt boots lined with compressed sheep wool and a dress made of wool and camel hair, bound with a cord with tassels. Her blouse was of silk, not Chinese silk—which at the time was cultivated—but "wild silk," possibly from India. What this indicates is that the trade routes of the Pazyryks were more extensive than formerly thought.

She was a tall lady at 5.5 feet and made even taller by the long headdress that adorned her head—a 40-inch tall creation carved with the animals to which her people

felt a special connection—the horse and the goat—but most especially the reindeer. There was also a carving of a mythical beast, the griffin, and all were adorned with gold leaf. The Scythians in their time were renowned for their skill in working with gold.

Her tattoos have triggered much attention for their sophisticated depiction of animals in flight, some twisted in 180-degree angles. The artwork on her body is delicate and at the same time full of life. The artistry of her people once again is obvious. Her body was embalmed, her organs removed and the cavities filled in a manner very similar to that described by Herodotus, who tells us Scythian mummies were filled with grasses, incense, parsley seeds and anise.

Hefty copper nails sealed the coffin, made of the trunk of a larch tree. Buried in the permafrost, it was in effect in a deep freeze until being unearthed. This explains the extraordinarily preservation of her clothing. When discovered, her dress was completely intact, so much so that it could still be folded and put in your dresser drawer.

But who was she to her people? She was obviously a woman of stature, literally and figuratively. It has been noticed by archeologists that tall men of her tribe were those with the most elaborate graves. She was as tall as they. And she was a free woman, not a concubine sacrificed at the time of her master's death.

But was she an "Amazon" warrior? Most likely, she was not. No weapons were found in her tomb. Polosmak thinks she may have been a storyteller. An American archeologist likened the tattoos to the carvings on European cathedrals which were also put there to tell a story. These tattoos do tell a story, notably the story of the nomadic and hunting life of the Pazyryks. The horns of the reindeer get a special treatment, exaggerated to the extreme. These people even dressed their horses with fake horns, visually transforming them into reindeer.

An artist's recreation of what the Siberian Ice Princess (also known as the Princess of Ukok) might have looked like at the time of her burial. Facing page: an illustration showing the garb of the Ice Princess with her amazingly tall headdress.

The goat, the horse and the reindeer were all crucial to the survival of those nomadic tribes as they remain to the people who now live in that region. But perhaps the connection was also mystical. The imagery was used more extensively than was used by later peoples in the same region, although they adopted or retained much of that culture.

All went well with the excavation until the Ice Princess was moved out of the area. Current-day inhabitants who trace their culture back to the Pazyryks were offended, but the move was made nonetheless. She was finally taken to Moscow where she was preserved with chemicals so that the process of decomposition would be halted.

But the move triggered a controversy. Local inhabitants claimed that she should not have been disturbed at all. Some superstitious residents even stated that the increase in earthquakes was due to her removal.

She was returned in response to the people of the Altai and displayed in a museum there, but not without the express disapproval of the museum curator who continued to insist that she should never have been disturbed. The curator, herself of Mongol extraction, seemed particularly adamant about this point. Interestingly this attitude is quite similar to the stance of the American Indian community in reaction to the discovery of Kennewick Man, a 10,000-year-old Caucasoid skeleton found in Washington state. They were successful in keeping further study of those remains from taking place by locking up the remains of this ancient white. A central reason for their success in denying access to the skeleton was that American law uniformly states that all remains found in the continent that are dated prior to 1492 are automatically considered American Indian. Not only is this unscientific, it is also blatantly racist.

Many Pazyryk tombs, known as kurgans, lie on the Mongolian side of the fence from Russian territory, where they are sure to be ignored.

American archeologist Esther Jacobson seemed particularly enthused about the study of the technology and art of that time, but was cool to the idea of studying the maiden's genetics.

According to the BBC: "To the Altai people, the Ice Princess is part of their world. They share many customs with the Pazyryks. Until this century, they even sacrificed horses with the dead. They are angry that the Ice Princess has been disturbed."

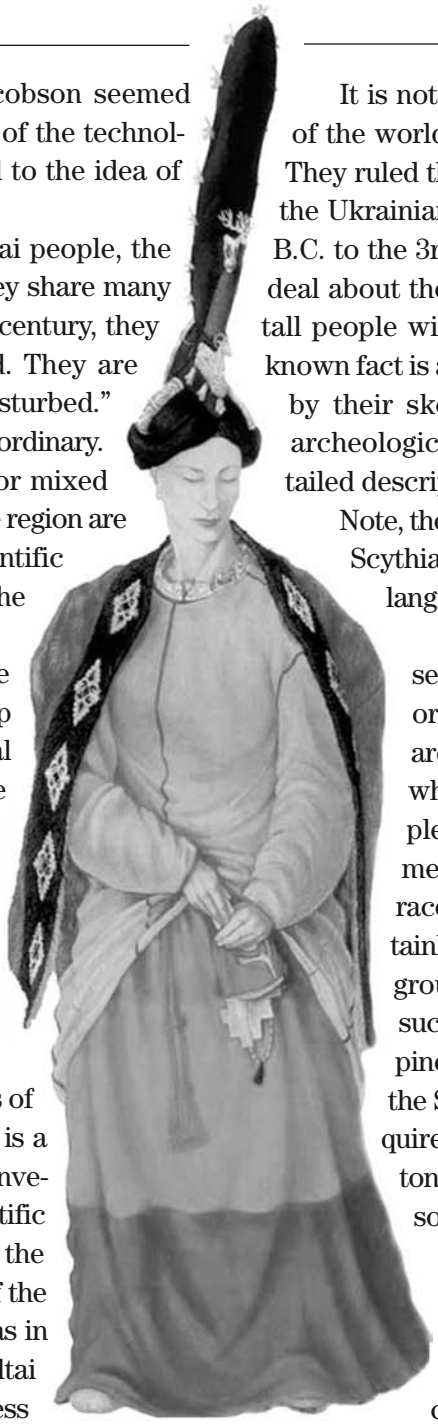
The double standards here are extraordinary. Evidently the feelings of the Mongol or mixed Mongol descendants that now live in the region are more important than either the scientific work of the Russians or the feelings of the Russian people.

It is interesting to note that they have inherited a culture from another group and made it theirs, more than the actual originators. They base their claim to the mummy on a shared culture but reject the claim of those who shared an earlier culture and are more direct genetic descendants. Despite scientific evidence to the contrary, they insist that the Russians portrayed her as a Caucasian due to racism.

As in America, the primitive peoples of the region insist that disturbing graves is a gross violation of their religion. Conveniently enough, this prevents any scientific investigation from disturbing not only the numerous kurgans found in that part of the world, but determining ethnicity. And as in the United States, the people of the Altai won, and the mummy of the Ice Princess was returned to a museum in the Altai from Moscow, where it had both been preserved and displayed.

Having successfully undermined one of the major finds of Russian archeology in the past century was not enough for some who still clamor for her to be put back in the ground.

Polosmak shared these thoughts. The Pazyryks believed that they never died but simply moved on to another world. For them the soul was what was important; the body was merely a vehicle for the spiritual essence, a feeling that many share.



It is not controversial to point out that this part of the world was once dominated by the Scythians. They ruled the northern steppes of central Asia from the Ukrainian region to China from the 10th century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D. And we do know a great deal about their appearance: They were long-headed, tall people with blond hair and blue eyes. This well-known fact is attested by various classical sources, and by their skeletal and other remains in numerous archeological excavations, which give a fairly detailed description of these ancient people.

Note, there is a conflict between those who say the Scythians were speakers of an Indo-European language as opposed to a Turkic language.

The word Indo-European has come to serve as a stand-in for the term Indo-Aryan or Aryan. We in the West assume that Turks are a dark-skinned race or an Asiatic race, whereas many claim the original Turkic peoples were blond and blue eyed. The argument put forth by academics today is that race does not exist, only culture does. Certainly it is true that languages are taken up by groups who did not originate the language, such as in the case of the people of the Philippines who spoke Spanish after the arrival of the Spanish and the Uighurs, who are now required to speak Chinese instead of their own tongue. However, a language is originated by some particular people as is a culture.

In the case of the Altaic people and the Siberian ice mummy, their claim is based on culture. The original Scythian people were wiped out or assimilated by the ancestors of these Altaic peoples, but their culture was adopted. In the case of the Kennewick man, the law decreed that the skeleton is Indian, despite scientific evidence to the contrary. The Indian claim is based on race. They are called the Native Americans even though their ancestors came to this continent from Asia. In either case, Caucasians lose. ✦

Jenifer Dixon received her degree in history from the University of Maryland. She is the author of *The Holy Land Unveiled* (softcover, $20 plus $4 S&H from AFP newspaper, 1-888-699-NEWS to charge), an eyewitness account of the appalling conditions endured by the Palestinians.

Desert Fox Irwin Rommel: The Man and the Movie

***VIRTUS ET HONOR*. "STRENGTH AND HONOR"** was the motto of the Roman Legions. These are virtues venerated by all truly great soldiers in history—by Germans of the National Socialist period no less than by our noble American ancestors, who fought and died for the cause of freedom. But there are ever "court historians" who seek to bury the truth, along with the culture of the vanquished. The truth, however, does not die easily. And even in today's Germany, where "holocaust denial" is a crime, the truth is experiencing a resurgence. THE BARNES REVIEW examines one example below: a new, honest and respectful film portrayal of one of that nation's greatest generals, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

By Ronald L. Ray

Robert E. Lee, the "Gray Fox," confounded his opponents time and again by maneuvering an entire army, like that clever animal, through miles of woods and swamps, circling, doubling back, retracing routes, to the growing consternation of Abraham Lincoln and his generals. Similarly, Rommel, the "Desert Fox," awed friend and foe with his battlefield brilliance, snatching victory from near-certain defeat time and again. Rommel was a one-man propaganda machine for the German cause in World War II—and he knew it.

But, like Lee, Rommel was still a man, with a man's imperfections. For both men, it was these imperfections which contributed to their military downfall. Yet each became, if possible, even more of a heroic figure afterwards, beloved by his own people and his enemies alike. In fact, it can be said truly, that both became almost mythic figures after death, their lives of duty, service and honor embellished by legends nearly inseparable from an already magnificent truth.

Students of history, however, have their own duty: to seek out the truth and, as Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes so forcefully stated, "bring history into accord with the facts." For Field Marshal Rommel, this has been accomplished in the realm of written biography in an incomparable way by the famous British Revisionist, David Irving, in his landmark book, *The Trail of the Fox: The Search for the True Field Marshal Rommel*. And now, although Irving himself is banned from Germany by that country's government, a portion of his monumental work has been brought to German and Austrian television in a feature-length film, *Rommel*, about the last seven months of the general's life.

THE NAZI BOGEYMAN

It is no secret that one of the biggest obstacles, not just to a truthful cinematic portrayal of National Socialist Germany, but even to honest historical research into that era, is the holocaust industry. This is particularly so in Germany itself, where thousands of people every year are prosecuted for holocaust denial, and some even land in prison for their "thought crimes."

However, for a number of years, it has been possible again in Germany to publish the efforts of historical research which do not call into question the "obvious facts" of the mythical murder of 6 million Jews in gas chambers. Military historians, at least, have had a freer hand to seek the documentary truth, like the intrepid Joachim Hoffmann in his book, *Stalin's War of Extermination.* [See page 39 of this issue to get a copy of the book.—Ed.)

That is what, in part, makes the December 2013 broadcast of *Rommel* so noteworthy. Far from being the typical caricature of "evil Nazis," *á là Schindler's List* or *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, this new film, by relying on Irving's research, shows WWII Germans much as they really were.

Even so, it is a bit surprising—perhaps doubly so for present-day Germans—since Field Marshal Rommel was truly devoted to Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist cause of a renewed Germany.

THE ROMMEL REALITY

Johannes Erwin Eugen Rommel was born on Nov. 15, 1891, at Heidenheim on the Brenz. His father was a schoolmaster, and his mother was the daughter of a local official. As an adult, his short physical stature remained a notable feature. As a young officer in the Great War, his gallantry and daring earned him the *Pour le Mérite*, Imperial Germany's highest military honor. The Swabian soldier sported the decoration around the neck of his military uniform for the rest of his life and never shied from regaling his hearers with tales of his army exploits.

Perhaps it was this brashness and his Swabian "outsider" status amid the overwhelmingly Prussian officer corps, which were a factor in his lack of defenders among the German general staff at the end of his life, as Irving suggests. After all, his "can-do" attitude and—to Prussian minds—tactical unconventionality were a thorn in the side of the more refined military élites. But these traits endeared him to Adolf Hitler, and to the German people, for all his over-seriousness. His soldiers revered him, and his enemies dreaded him.

Rommel's reputation was such that even the conspirators around Col. Klaus Schenk von Stauffenberg saw his support as essential to their cause, desiring him as president of a Hitler-less Germany, at peace with the West and free fully to engage and defeat the Soviet communists. When the assassination attempt of July 20, 1944, failed, the Allies and conspirators nevertheless found it useful to maintain, however falsely, that the popular field marshal was on their side.

CINEMATIC SUCCESS?

As the *National-Zeitung* notes, the makers of the film, *Rommel*, by confining themselves to the last several months of the man's life, necessarily missed out on a presentation of other important events of his life, such as the storming of Monte Matajur in WWI, Rommel's teaching days and his command of the *Fuehrerbegleitbataillon*, Hitler's personal bodyguard. But by interjecting segments

Adolf Hitler sent Rommel to North Africa to back up Italy's floundering army there. Rommel was under orders not to attack the British but to stay in the Italian army's rear. The British, who had cracked the secret code used in the radio transmissions, focused on this order and assumed a relaxed attitude at first. No one had reckoned on Rommel's disobeying orders. But Rommel, moving fast with his panzers, cut across Cyrenaica, cutting off 30,000-40,000 British troops and capturing three British generals. Rommel's actions restored the Italians' flagging morale and made plain to Hitler that with just a bit more effort the Axis could capture Egypt, advance through the Middle East and join with other forces coming south through the Caucasus, opening up new vistas in the war. Quickly Rommel became Hitler's favorite general. Toward the end of the war, the conspirators who eventually attempted to assassinate Hitler tried to enlist Rommel to their cause. Though many believe that he was a supporter of the plot, he was not. He did encourage Hitler to sign an armistice with the Allies after the Normandy invasion, realizing that Germany's chances of winning the war were all but over. Rommel was a realist and believed that the German people had suffered enough.

of German newsreels of the Africa campaign, observes Sebastian Eichberger, the story is successful in bringing to the forefront the field marshal's great military virtues: "steadfastness, courage and honesty." Thus, a balance is achieved with the increasingly depressed Rommel of 1944, who was gnawed by the growing belief that the war in the West was no longer winnable for Germany.

Nevertheless, the television film leaves certain aspects of history unexplored, possibly because of political considerations. Rommel's efforts after the Allied invasion of Normandy to convince Hitler that an armistice with Great Britain, France and the United States had become a military and moral necessity, are an expression of the field marshal's integrity and love for the Fatherland. But the cinematic depiction fails to convey the reality that all four of the Allies were bent on the annihilation of all of Germany, not just stopping Hitler. Their goal of "unconditional surrender" excluded any possible "political" solution, as Rommel envisioned it.

Lt. Gen. Hans Speidel was a key player in the plot to kill Adolf Hitler and undermine the German war effort. He was Rommel's chief-of-staff.

Moreover, the role of Lt. Gen. Hans Speidel, Rommel's chief-of-staff at the time, in undermining both his commander and the army in the West is not fully considered. Speidel was a key actor in the Goerdeler-Beck-Stauffenberg conspiracy. From the day Rommel's fellow Swabian arrived, he was a malign influence on discipline and morale. Speidel was suave, cultured and intellectual, in opposition to the gruff, practical field marshal. Still, Rommel trusted him completely and, entirely unaware of the treason in which the young general was involved, defended him to the end, even in his last letter to the Fuehrer in October 1944.

Speidel knew just how to operate, in order to wear down the military corps spirit, plying those around him with good food and drink, while making frequent caustic digs at Hitler and his close advisors, and increasing the circle of conspirators. Worse, he directly undermined key tactics and strategies of the Wehrmacht, to enable the advance of Allied troops and further discourage his comrades. Speidel admitted later that he intentionally had held back two panzer divisions from the Normandy front—key to the German invasion defense—to hold them in readiness for support of the coup, if Hitler were successfully assassinated.

It was almost as if Speidel exercised a hypnotic hold on his comrades, not least Erwin Rommel—the destructive counterweight to Hitler's nearly mesmeric ability to inspire further greatness in his favorite field marshal.

For all of that, Rommel never embraced the conspiracy against Hitler, and the film, to its credit, reflects David Irving's view on this matter. It is certain that Rommel was willing, in the face of the deteriorating military situation, to seek a separate peace with Britain, even alone. Still, he remained mindful of his duty to the end, and of his oath of fidelity. His angry and dumbfounded reaction to news of the assassination attempt on July 20, 1944, is witness to that, and to his lack of foreknowledge. In fact, on the few occasions when someone dared to speak openly of eliminating Hitler and enlisting Rommel's support for such a plot, the field marshal sent the individual packing.

As late as Oct. 1, 1944, Rommel wrote to Hitler: "One thought only possesses me constantly, to fight and win for your new Germany. *Heil, mein Fuehrer!*"

But Rommel's frankness in speaking to the leader of the German people about surrender of the western front shook the Fuehrer deeply, and Hitler never fully trusted his field marshal again. So when the insidious Speidel and others claimed Rommel's full involvement in the July 20 plot, Hitler and his top generals believed it. The die was cast.

But, right to the end, Rommel, recuperating from a nearly successful attack on his own life, was oblivious to the events driving him to his last fate. When Gens. Burgdorf and Maisel drove up to his home in Herrlingen on Oct. 14, 1944, he yet hoped at first that they were come from the Fuehrer to offer him a new command. No—he has been implicated in the plot to kill Hitler. Rommel is stunned and realizes immediately that his life is forfeit. He cannot defend himself, for even his willingness to enter into a separate peace, without Hitler, would place him in front of a firing squad. He announces to his visitors that he is prepared to accept the consequences.

But Hitler secretly provided Field Marshal Rommel with an alternative to a military tribunal and the ruin of his family. No other received such consideration. If Rommel would commit suicide, his family and his honor would be protected, out of thanks for his past services. So sincere

was Hitler in this, that the truth of Rommel's death was not discovered until after the war.

BITTERSWEET CONCLUSION

It is a hopeful sign that a film as truthful as is *Rommel* can now be made and shown in Germany and Austria. Regardless of one's view of German National Socialism, no one is helped by propaganda and factual distortions provoked by those who continue to profit from presenting a Nazi bogeyman. Only the truth can lead us to what is right and good.

Disturbingly, however, the filmmakers failed to exercise similar integrity in dealing with David Irving, whose work made their success possible. When Filmworkx Studio announced that their script was derived heavily from Irving's best-selling biography, the British author sought appropriate compensation for the use, as is his right under international copyright laws. The producers refused and "went into hiding."

> "It is a hopeful sign that a film as truthful as is *Rommel* can now be made and shown in Germany and Austria."

Irving's lawyers sought a court order to obtain the film script, for which the German court demanded a 25,000 Euro bond. But after taking his money, the officials refused to serve the writ—unheard of in Germany or England. The filmmakers' lawyers then got the lower court in Potsdam to overturn the order of the higher court in Brandenburg—again, unheard of and seemingly illegal. Efforts to pursue the television company also failed.

Irving has chosen not to pursue the matter, despite the urging of his lawyers, having recognized the conspiracy allied against him. Still, the events left him with considerable legal bills and disgust. Irving said, "I do the work, others draw the profit and the smear campaign against me continues unabated."

Rommel is available for viewing in German on YouTube and is certainly a worthwhile film. But if one should decide to download it, we strongly recommend that a donation also be sent to David Irving, in lieu of the royalties he has lost unjustly. His website is http://www.fpp.co.uk. The staff of THE BARNES REVIEW assure Mr. Irving of their support and convey their immense gratitude to him for all of his efforts to present historical truth to the world for the benefit of posterity. ✦

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RONALD L. RAY is an assistant editor of THE BARNES REVIEW and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, *American Free Press*. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

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Setting the Historical Record Straight on . . .

Adolf Hitler

Hitler's Roots Were in the Working Class

By Cassian d'Ornellas

Adolf Hitler was born on April 20, 1889, at Braunau am Inn. His father, Alois, was from a family of meager means and worked his way up to become a customs official. Hitler's mother, too, came from German peasant stock. It so happened that Hitler's father died, suddenly, when he was only 13 years old.[1] In addition, his mother's illness consumed most, if not all, of the family's meager resources and thus the Hitler family never had enough to cover the bare necessities of life.[2]

When Hitler was 18 years old, his mother died. As young Adolf put it: "Somehow or other I would have to earn my own bread. With my clothes and linen packed in a valise and with an indomitable resolution in my heart, I left for Vienna."[3] He had resolved to become an architect and to study toward that end at the same time finding employment to support himself. He found a job in the building trade, mixing mortar, then later as an architect's draftsman.[4]

But even at such a young age, unlike most people, his misfortunes did not cause him to feel sorry for himself. Instead, he was determined to rise up and help the poor German working-class people, like himself, in order to lift them out of the depths of their poverty, their misery and their despair. Hitler said: "I am grateful that I was thrown into a world of misery and poverty and thus came to know the people for whom I was afterwards to fight."[5]

Commenting on his being one of these miserable and unfortunate people and what it feels like to be a member of this class, he had this to say: "There was hardly any other [Austrian] city in which the social problem could be studied better than Vienna. But here I must utter a warning against the illusion that this problem can be 'studied' from the top looking down. The man who has never been in the clutches of that crushing viper can never know what its poison is."[6]

Hitler's study of the social conditions affecting the working class in Vienna was a classic education in the sociology of the urban working class in any industrialized society. This is not only true for Germany but for Western Europe and North America also, and which no university professor of sociologist could ever match, because he has not had the first-hand experience of being a member of this class, an experience Hitler suffered through.

Only because of this experience, could he speak and write about it with such authority.[7]

Speaking of this kind of experience, Hitler skillfully and articulately narrated the plight of an unemployed worker as follows:

Arnold Boecklin was a 19th century symbolist painter whose work influenced and inspired many other painters. Adolf Hitler is said to have owned 11 of Boecklin's paintings and the Fuehrer allegedly cited Boecklin as his favorite painter. Symbolist painters were more interested in capturing the effect the subject matter had upon the viewer, rather than a slavish reproduction of the subject itself. Above, a photograph of Hitler admiring one of Boecklin's paintings.

But if he finds a job and then loses it in a little while, the case is much worse. To find work anew, especially in the winter, is often difficult and indeed sometimes impossible. For the first few weeks, life is still bearable. He receives his out-of-work money from his trade union and is thus enabled to carry on. But when the last of his money is gone and his trade union ceases to pay out because of the prolonged unemployment, then comes the real distress.

He now loiters about and is hungry. Often he pawns or sells the last of his belongings. His clothes begin to get shabby, and with the increasing poverty of his outward appearance he descends to a lower social level and mixes with a class of human beings through whom his mind is now poisoned, in addition to his physical misery. Then he has nowhere to sleep, and if that happens in winter, which is often the case, he is in dire distress.

Finally he gets work. But the old story repeats itself. A second time the same thing happens. Then a third time; and now it is probably much worse. Little by little he becomes indifferent to the everlasting insecurity. Finally he grows used to the repetition. Thus even a man who is normally of industrious habits grows careless in his whole attitude to life and gradually becomes an instrument in the hands of unscrupulous people who exploit him for the sake of their own ignoble aims. He has been so often thrown out of employment through no fault of his own that he is more or less indifferent whether the strike in which he takes part be for the purpose of securing his economic rights or be aimed at the destruction of the state, the whole social order and even civilization itself.

Though the idea of going on strike may not be to his natural liking, he joins in it out of sheer indifference. I saw this process exemplified before my eyes in thousands of cases. . . . I was thrown about in the life of the metropolis [such] that I experienced the workings of this fate in my own person and felt the effects of it in my own soul.[8]

No unintelligent, uninformed and uneducated "high-school dropout" would have the ability to make such scientifically accurate, precise and detailed observations and record them in such a highly articulate manner. But we can see, in the above quotation, the ethical side of Hitler as well, even in his misery and poverty, which contradicts the beliefs of authors Gary Allen and Larry Abraham, that because of Hitler's humble origins, he was, *ipso facto*, lacking in moral principles, education, the social graces and culture. And because of his abysmally low social status, he could

not possibly have achieved anything that was worthwhile, good and praiseworthy. This begs the question: Do one's origins, such as Hitler's, mean that a person from such a poor and humble background cannot possibly be guided in his life and his behavior by the highest moral principles and rectitude in order to achieve deeds of the highest purpose? Of course not. We only have to think of the most morally upright, the most selfless, the most intelligent, the wisest, the most knowledgeable and the most distinguished man, the very embodiment of love itself, ever to have walked the face of this Earth—-Jesus Christ himself. He was so poor and of such humble origins that he was born in a stable, among the animals, did not know where he would lay his head to sleep from day to day or where his next meal was coming from, and there could be no one poorer and lower in social status than he.

This is not to say that Hitler was a saint or that he cared for people, regardless of their race, color or creed, or anything so Christlike. far from it. He loved and cared for his own people—-the German people—and especially the German working class. He cared not for self-serving, greedy people, but he had a great admiration for nationalists like himself, such as Benito Mussolini and Francisco Franco, and utter repugnance, disdain and contempt for the internationalists such as the Social Democrats and Marxists. And there is no evidence, whatever, that he intended to conquer the world as Allen and Abraham have said. He earned so little that he was constantly hungry, not being able to afford enough food to satisfy himself. A lesser person of weaker character might have been tempted to steal and turn to crime. Not so Hitler—his character, his bravery and courage were too strong.

In his spare time he would read and educate himself by pondering and thinking, very carefully, about what he had read, unlike most people, and this he did for five years, every day, without fail. In this way he was able to acquire, as he put it, "a stock of knowledge I find useful even today."[9]

Nevertheless, to obtain the books for his studies, he was forced to go hungry yet again, which implies that he had to purchase his books out of the meager earnings he received for his work. As he described it, poetically: "Hunger was a faithful guardian that never left me but took part in everything I did. Every book I bought meant renewed hunger and every visit I paid to the opera meant the intrusion of that inalienable companion during the following days."[10]

Hitler's attitude and commitment to work and study,

Must-Read Books on Rommel & Patton

Patton and Rommel: Men of War in the 20th Century. By Dennis Showalter. A dual biography of the two WWII generals who changed warfare—and history—forever. Gen. George S. Patton and Gen. Erwin Rommel: They served their countries through two world wars. Their temperaments, both on and off the battlefield, were overwhelmingly contrary—but their approach to modern warfare was remarkably similar. *Patton and Rommel* takes a provocative look at both figures, intertwining the stories of their lives and the decisions they made during the course of WWII while comparing the careers of two men whose military tactics redirected history. Hardcover, 441 pages, #479 *$25.*

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and his interest in artistic painting, and in the theatrical and operatic arts, was, for a common unskilled laborer, highly laudable and can only commend him in the eyes of right-minded people, in that he was determined not to allow poverty and his low social status to stand in the way of attaining the heights of culture. In other words, he had made up his mind that, come what may, he would become an educated man through reading and studying, intensively, what he had read, even if that meant going hungry. His ambition to educate himself was limitless. This proves that Hitler was a man of an immensely strong character and conviction and that, combined with his ability for oratory, showed him to be a natural leader of people. He was not the ordinary, run-of-the-mill person, and that is certain.

Like most fathers, Hitler's father was ambitious for his son. He wanted him to do well at school in order to obtain a position as a government official. But Hitler did not care much for formal schooling nor for the civil service. Also he found the curriculum and teaching methods of the school he attended to be unsuitable to his nature, his bent, his character and his personality.[11]

His ambition was to make a professional career out of artistic painting, for which he had a natural aptitude and inclination, so much so that he was by far the best student of painting in his class.[12] Being interested in history and geography, also, he led his class in these subjects as well.[13] This proves he was quite capable of doing well in those studies for which he had an interest. However, he was not accepted by the school for painting to which he had applied because the examiners assessed that he was better suited for drawing, and recommended that Hitler should study architectural drawing instead.[14] Thus Hitler decided to become an architect and commenced the study of architecture, which he combined with his other studies through the practice of daily and intensive reading.[15]

To put it simply, Hitler was dirt poor but found comfort, and the knowledge he craved, in books. In his books he would find the answers to all the questions he sought.[16] Thus he was not simply a "high-school dropout," which implies and connotes an aimless, feckless and lazy person, of poor will-power and motivation, who is lacking in ambition and desire to reach for higher goals, and who has no interest or desire to read and study, by using his intellectual capacity to its fullest extent. On the contrary, Hitler was certainly not this kind of man. He was imbued with the ambition to make himself better through the kind of education that suited his personality and natural inclination and, most of all, the kind of education that would teach him to think for himself.

Any right-thinking and well-meaning person will agree with Hitler's attitude toward education and with his philosophy of education. To state or imply that Hitler was an uncultured and uneducated person, as Allen and Abraham have done, is to confess a gross ignorance of the man and to hold a very biased and prejudicial view of him. ✦

"Somehow or other I would have to earn my own bread. With my clothes and linen packed in a valise and with an indomitable resolution in my heart, I left for Vienna." —Adolf Hitler

ENDNOTES:

1. Gottfried Feder, *The Programs of the Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party and Its General Conceptions*, translated by E.T.S. Dugdale, B Publications, 95a Chester Road East, Sutton, 1, England.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, *op. cit.*, 21.
4. Feder, *op. cit.*, 8.
5. Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, *op. cit.*, p. 23.
6 *Ibid.*, 25.
7. *Ibid.*, 25-30.
8. *Ibid.*, 26.
9. *Ibid.*, 31.
10. *Ibid.*, 23.
11. *Ibid.*, 20, 23.
12. *Ibid.*, 19-21.
13. *Ibid.*
14. *Ibid.*
15. *Ibid.*, 22.
16. *Ibid.*, 31.

Cassian D'Ornellas is a retired biology teacher who has always had an interest in the causes and effects of the two great world wars. This led him to do a study on the life of Adolf Hitler. TBR plans on serializing these writings and thus present a factual biography of Hitler in issues of The Barnes Review. This was chapter 2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BEST ISSUE EVER?

I was delighted to receive the January/February issue of TBR setting straight the record on Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany. What a great front cover of the Fuhrer and the Nuremberg rally. This was white nationalism at work—anathema to the Jews who then proceeded to obliterate the Third Reich.

Arthur Kemp's great work, *March of the Titans*, shows that this is what happens: Whites build civilizations and other races proceed to tear them down, being, in my opinion, genetically incapable of doing anything constructive. It yet remains to be seen whether the white north and west of Europe, as well as North America, may escape a like fate.

I'm glad to see your readership rallied and your money-saving measures kept TBR afloat and you produced this January/February issue, which actually vies for the distinction of being the best ever issue of The Barnes Review.

George A. Young
Indiana

(*March of the Titans—A History of the White Race*, by Arthur Kemp, is available at $42 plus $5 inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge.—Ed.)

BAD WORDS?

I've always had a problem with the words "Revisionism" and "Revisionist" as words to identify our crusade for honest history. To the average person not familiar with those terms, more clarification is needed. Why not use the words "truth-seeking" and "truthseekers" instead? This change will go directly to the point of who we are and what we stand for.

Jim Adams
Ohio

(You're not the first reader who has expressed that concern. But the term "Revisionism" is actually a recognized "term of art" in the realm of academic history and has a very specific, long-acknowledged meaning. However, a lot of people have misrepresented or otherwise misunderstood the concept and, as a consequence, that has been a very real problem for those of us who are Revisionists in the tradition of our namesake, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. Perhaps we need to do a better job explaining what Revisionism actually is.—Ed.)

ARMS TO THE REDS

Regarding Willis Carto's pamphlet "A Straight Look at the Second World War," I found the information accurate as it parallels my own research. I'm an ex-SeaBee of WWII and discovered much, including the fact that, after the war ended in the Admiralty Islands in the Pacific, all of our unused military equipment went to immense warehouses to load onto communist ships that were later used against us in Korea as well as most likely Vietnam. The cost to the communists? Only $50 a ton.

Ernest Foust
Arkansas

(See page 8 to order Willis A. Carto's pamphlet "A Straight Look at the Second World War."—Ed.)

OPEN MINDED

TBR's "A Straight Look at the Second World War" is excellent for explaining a very important situation, especially to the uninitiated. I'm 66 years old and when I was young and open-minded I came across *The Cross and the Flag* magazine published by Gerald L. K. Smith and I absorbed much of what he had to say. Thank goodness we have people today like those at TBR who get out the truth. Of lesser importance, I still hope we can rid America of the curse of "daylight savings time."

Robert F. Hunter
South Carolina

KEEP IT SHORT

To my surprise and disgust, the National Rifle Association is sponsoring a VIP trip to Israel. I wonder if participants get a yarmulke with an NRA logo?

In regard to W.A. Carto's "Straight Look," I must say it was well-written and interesting, but too much for a beginner.

If I had read such a thing 30 years ago, I would not have believed much of it. It takes time and thinking to get the establishment propaganda out of one's head. Pamphleteering is a good idea, but keep it short. Perhaps it would be good to relate current lies to a few old ones. And add some side references for further reading.

After reading the book *The Great Oil Conspiracy*, I said to my Chevron dealer, "If oil is a fossil fuel made from organic stuff, we should be able to drink it." He read the book and said, "I always thought there was something fishy like that going on." There are a few people out there who are approachable but far too few, I'm afraid. Thank you for all the news and educational books. Keep up the good work.

Alan P. Styskel
California

WHO WON?

The mistake we made after winning World War II was to turn the peace over to politicians. Politicians lost the peace and put our nation in jeopardy.

Tom Lindsay
Wyoming

BIRCHISM

The recent Dec. 23, 2013 issue of *The New American* features another snide attack on Revisionism and an apologia for Zionism from the John Birch Society.

Mark Richards
New Jersey

MYSTERY SOLVED

I love TBR. I have learned so much, so I hate to mention this. In your article on the "Mystery Miners" in the September/October issue it would have been helpful if you had mentioned early on that the Iron Age began in about 1200 B.C. (at which time the mining of copper stopped). Of course, it happened at different times in different places, but with the dating of the artifacts in the Great Lakes area, we can pretty much nail down 1200 B.C. as the time frame in question.

Noel Carrico
California

(This is the kind of constructive criticism we truly value.—Ed.)

MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI?

Regarding your November/December 2013 article "North America's Enigmatic Marine Men," please note that the route described makes a circular route taking advantage of water currents and warm air, and the connection between Poverty Point and the mouth of the Pearl River made sense after some thinking.

The Mississippi River has changed its mouth to the Gulf of Mexico several times. Since 1972-73 it has been making a serious effort to change to the Atchafalaya River. A large percentage is now going down the Atchafalaya and in major floods more water is directed to the Morganza Spillway.

Before manmade levees, the Mississippi had an outlet to Lake Bourne which connects with Lake Pontchartrain which enters the Mississippi Sound less than five miles from the Pearl River mouth. This is a much more controllable route for sailboats than on the lower Mississippi River. The Chandeleur Islands are the relic of an earlier mouth of the Mississippi.

Emory A. Morgan
Mississippi

KHAZARS

In reference to Michael N. Farber's letter to the editor in the November/December 2013 issue, critical of John Tiffany's book, *Fountain of Fairy Tales* [which questions the modern-day "Jewish" claim to Palestine—Ed.]: Just because someone has the time to write a ludicrous letter doesn't mean you need to print it. Apparently Mr. Farber is the only person who hasn't heard of all the recent DNA tests that have confirmed that the "Arabs" of the Holy Land are Semites. The Israelis, however, are clearly—for the most part—Khazars of Turkic/Mongol ancestry. They have as much "right" to Palestine as I have to Madagascar.

Bill Federkiel
North Carolina

(*Fountain of Fairy Tales* has stirred up a lot of interest, praise—and outrage—among TBR readers. It's available at $20 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge.—Ed.)

DIFFERENT OPINION

In reference to TBR's book on Nathan Hale entitled *Nathan Hale Martyr Spy*. You called King George III of England "idiotic." You feel that the British were "rotten to the core." Well, the American colonists were just as bad. If you disagreed with them about independence and wanted to remain loyal to England, you were branded a traitor—and worse. I'm not saying the British were perfect.

Had I lived at the time of the American Revolution and any fellow colonist told me I must believe his way, I would spit in his face. After the revolution, loyalists were practically expelled from the new nation. Nathan Hale was caught as a spy, just like John Andre, the British spy. We do not need spies. You feel two wrongs make a right. I do not. Please do not make certain spies heroes. It is wrong.

Vincent Scire
New York

HAIL TO HALE!

Thanks for bringing the book *Nathan Hale Martyr Spy: An Incident in the American Revolution* out of the memory hole. It was such a wonderful publication, peppered with poetry and prose from some prominent American thinkers.

Nobody likes spies, but the difference between spy Nathan Hale and spy Major John Andre was, of course, that Andre was a professional deceiver. Hale, as we see, wasn't much of a spy at all, getting caught on his first mission. But I believe Hale deserves all the accolades he has received from subsequent generations, and today I am sure he would heartily condemn the actions of America's National Security Agency, a group of polished, professional and sinister intelligence gatherers—certainly not patriots.

Gloria Wallace
Virginia

***(Nathan Hale Martyr Spy* (softcover, 100 pages, #672, $12 plus $4 S&H inside U.S.) is available from TBR. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free or send order to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.—Ed.)**

REFUTATION

In your November/December 2013 editorial, "Hitler and the Big Lie(s)," Michael Collins Piper points out that even many people who read TBR still think Hitler was a Jew or "crypto-Jew" or a pawn of the Rothschilds, a tool of the Zionists etc.

I am grateful that Piper points out that "none of this is true."

However, I've read a great book advertised in TBR, namely *Synagogue Rising*, by Hugh Akins. It's very well researched, about the Jewish plan for domination in the New World Order. He cites TBR as one of his sources. Unfortunately, the author claims that not only Hitler but many in the National Socialist hierarchy were Jewish. The author also claims George Lincoln Rockwell, founder of the American Nazi Party, was also a Jew.

Likewise, *The Synagogue of Satan*, by Andrew Hitchcock—with a foreword by no less than arch-anti-Zionist Texe Marrs—claims Hitler's grandmother worked as a maid in a Rothschild home and bore his father after an affair with a Rothschild.

TBR should devote an entire special issue to refuting these tales and setting people straight. Keep up the good work. Thank you, TBR, and Mr. Piper.

Jake Laskey
California

(Your letter illustrates all too well the problem otherwise great writers have fallen for—even including some people whose work has been supported by TBR. Just for the record, I knew—and admired—George Lincoln Rockwell, and he was definitely not a Jew. In fact, I used to meet with him at Lafayette Park—on the same bench where Zionist kingpin Bernard Baruch used to give his marching orders to high-level American traitors—and I can vouch for Rockwell's sincerity and integrity. I didn't know Adolf Hitler, of course—I was in the U.S. military fighting against the Axis Powers during World War II—but I can assure you that TBR will be doing all it can to lay to rest all of the silly and salacious rumors about Hitler. Our January/February 2014 issue was a first step in that direction. Watch for much, much more. —W.A. Carto, TBR publisher.]

THOUGHT POLICE

I remember reading your magazine with delight when I lived in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The main branch of the Luzerne County Public Library used to have The Barnes Review with some regularity until their "censor of public thought" realized what it was. It then disappeared from the magazine rack in the blink of an eye.

J. Grimes
Delaware

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